

BRITISH CHANGE TANGIER POLICY, FAVORING SPAIN

Unfortified State of City Still Insisted On—Onus Thrown on France

ITALY IN FAVOR OF SPANISH AMBITION

Considerable Perturbation Is Caused in English Commercial Circles by News

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 26.—The British Government has let it be known that it will regard "benevolently" any arrangement which can be reached between Spain, France and Italy concerning the future status of Tangier, even to the extent of giving Spain a mandate under the League of Nations' auspices over the present international zone. This changed attitude causes considerable perturbation in British commercial and other circles despite the fact that the British Government is understood still to insist that Tangier must not be fortified lest it should become a menace to Gibraltar.

Hitherto Great Britain has always maintained that Tangier should remain internationalized, so the new attitude represents a complete reversal of British policy. The effect of this volte face (which despite the protests that the two subjects have not any connection, is understood to be a graceful concession to Spain to make up for Great Britain's having ceased to support Spain's claim to a permanent seat on the League Council as it has consistently done since 1921) is regarded by diplomatic observers here as tending to throw the onus of settling the thorny Tangier problem on France.

Italy favors Spain Italy has already come out strongly in favor of the French over Tangier being given to Spain, and only France still remains obstinate—very obstinate judging by the newspaper comment which reaches London. Efforts, however, will be made to win over France to this scheme between now and the opening of the League Assembly on Sept. 8, and if these are successful, it is anticipated that the Spanish claim to a permanent seat on the League Council will no longer be pressed.

Over and above the fact that France has a peculiar interest in Tangier, owing to its paramount position in Morocco, it is pointed out here that to create a mandated area in Morocco involves an entirely new concept of the theory of mandates, which has hitherto been applied solely to territories taken from the Central Powers during the Great War. It is felt that the step would therefore be one which would have to be very carefully examined lest the precedent should be extended to cover other parts of the world in which the civilized powers consider they have material interests.

Assent of Signatories Moreover it has always been understood here previously that any change in the international status of Tangier needed the assent of all the signatories to the pact of Algeiras which include Germany and the United States, neither of whom are as yet members of the League of Nations, though if everything goes according to plan Germany will be a member within the next fortnight. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not expected that any definite scheme can be formulated to give Tangier to Spain before the latter has made up its mind whether to withdraw from the League or not. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured on the highest authority that the British Government has no intention of sup-

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Tariff Co-operation With Europe Sought

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 26.—CLOSER co-operation between European nations and the United States in their tariff relations are sought through a mission undertaken by Thomas D. Marvin, chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Edward P. Costigan, commissioner.

They expect to confer during a six weeks' stay in Europe with Government officials and business men having extensive dealings in the United States. They also will make an inspection of this Government's agencies set up to handle tariff questions.

Women Asked to Take Lead in Peace Work

Securing of International Amity Emphasized at Chautauqua Session

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special).—Responsibility for world peace was placed squarely upon the women by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker of Woodstock, N. Y., at the Conference on International Relations From a Christian Viewpoint, which is the feature of the closing week of the Chautauqua summer program. The speaker deprecated misguided efforts of peacemakers who talked international good will but who refused to lend constructive aid to a political program of organizing the world for peace.

"Our obligation," she said, "is to work for peace. That work can be intelligently undertaken only when we recognize that our world is, first of all, a political organism. Peace, therefore, must be secured through political action, not just voting or putting into office this man or that one party or the other, but through a well defined international political organization willingly set up by the people of the earth."

Referring graphically to lessons learned in the last war, Mrs. Schoonmaker said: "We learned, first, that we, the Christian people of the world, are not too civilized to fight. We thought we were. We were mistaken. We learned that to be prepared does not prevent war. Third, we learned that America cannot stay out."

Mobilization for Peace "So closely is the world bound together today that no great nation can remain apart while the other great nations suffer. Fourth, we learned that war settles nothing. It is not enough for us merely to want peace. The business of the hour is for us to make peace to make it secure and strong to hold us against our inhuman impulses."

It is in the forums not in public addresses where there is seen to emerge that growing concern for a Christian internationalism which is now manifesting itself in thinking of an ever widening circle of the American public. A call for questions from the platform is immediately followed by a veritable barrage of inquiries from all parts of the Chautauqua's large amphitheatre.

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Scholastic Equality Is Goal for Urban and Rural Schools

Board of Education, in Nation-Wide Survey, Finds the Country Institutions Far Behind Those of the Cities, and Presents Reasons

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—That rural schools are inadequately equipped and financed in comparison with city schools, and consequently are turning out an "inferior product" as far as educational standards are concerned, is one of the greatest problems facing the United States in its effort to improve its public education system.

This is the conclusion of the Bureau of Education, based on a comprehensive study of rural schools in every state. It is set forth that extensive research into rural school conditions has been instituted by the Rural Education Division, and that the bureau is enlarging its scope of co-operation with educational agencies in dealing with the question.

The bureau also called the necessity for eliminating politics from school management. "Perhaps the most important movement affecting rural education of the past five years," it was declared, "is the effort to take its management out of the hands of politically elected officers, state and county, and put it into the hands of professionally trained administrative officers, assisted by a corps of adequately prepared supervisors and teachers."

Two Essentials for Improvement That schools in country districts are inferior to city schools in professional management, curricula, buildings, qualifications of teachers and equipment is "too well known to need elucidation," the Bureau of Education pointed out. Professional management and adequate financing are cited as the two main essentials in overcoming this situation, and the public which supports the schools should be informed of their standards. Experts of the bureau, however, believe that rural education which has been slow to react to the findings of the new "scientific and experimental era," is already beginning to show the results of the attention now being given to its specific problems.

The statement from the rural education division of the Bureau of Education, headed by Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, emphasizes the importance of constructive studies conducted in co-operation with the National Educational Association and other agencies. The most important manifestations of this co-operative program, as outlined by the bureau, are: Promoting and guiding research in the field of rural education to the end of establishing significant standards and for the purpose of familiarizing school officials interested, with approved practice as shown by results of research studies.

Co-operation in Research Co-operating in the production of research studies by placing at the disposal of the committee service of the bureau staff and resources of the bureau in the collection and summarization of educational data and in the preparation of reports for publication and dissemination. Among the important studies now being carried on or recently completed are, according to the statement: A study of curricula offered by teacher preparing institutions in the United States for the training of prospective rural school teachers.

Preparation of a bibliography on research in rural education. "Research studies in rural education have covered a large number of topics and have been carried on over a wide expanse of territory. State departments of education; higher institutions of learning

through professors and graduate students, and school officials in practically all states have become interested in this field," it is stated. "Assembling of this material and compiling a bibliography of that part of it which may properly be classified as 'research work in rural education' is the first attempt to organize contributions to this field of service. In its preparation, the bureau has been assisted by the Department of Rural Education of Cornell University."

Field Thoroughly Examined "In the preparation of the bibliography, annual, biennial and special reports of all state departments of education since 1920 were examined, as well as state-wide surveys of educational conditions, from the standpoint of state systems of education, made by boards of education, general agencies and studies and surveys pertaining to rural education from state departments."

"Studies relating to rural education and rural life made by state and county teachers' associations, educational foundations, organizations and agencies throughout the country were examined. Universities and colleges offering graduate courses and granting advanced degrees in rural education were requested to submit lists of published and unpublished studies made by graduate students, and all colleges and universities were asked to submit lists of published studies in rural education made by faculty members since 1920."

NEW PARACHUTE ADDS TO SAFETY

Lands Both Airplane and Pilot in 25,000-Foot Test at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP).—Naval observers declare that complete safety of airplane travel has been assured for the near future as the result of the test made here in which a giant parachute brought an airplane and pilot safely to earth from an altitude of 25,000 feet.

The ship was lowered from the skies after the engine had been killed, and made a "pancake landing." A part of the under-carriage was broken and a propeller blade was snapped. Lieut. P. D. Donnelly of the Naval Air Station at San Diego declared the experiment an unequalled success. The mammoth parachute, spreading 274 yards of silk, is the invention of Harry A. Douchett, chief machinist's mate in the United States Navy. The test was made at Inglewood airport by D. R. Carl Celze of the Naval Reserve, who piloted the machine, and was witnessed by 25,000 persons, including army and navy officers. A dozen airplanes, including several naval ships and others carrying news reel photographers, circled around the Celze machine during its descent.

After reaching the desired altitude he stopped his motor and released the big bag. For a while the machine swung from side to side, but soon steadied itself, landing on the outskirts of El Segundo, about 3 1/2 miles west of the starting place. The descent required one minute and six seconds, approximately 38 feet a second. The pilot and machine weighed 1800 pounds.

"It was a very interesting experiment and I would not have missed it," Dr. Celze said as he climbed out of his ship.

AMERICAN FINDS JOY IN TOURING EUROPE BY AIR

Saves Much Time, Sees More and Cost Is Practically Same as on Trains

PONCA CITY, Okla. (Special Correspondence).—"Airplane passenger service in Europe is interesting," says Marcellus Murdock, business manager of the Wichita (Kan.) Eagle, who has returned recently from an airplane tour of European countries. He is a brother of Victor Murdock, editor of the Eagle and well known nationally in political and literary circles.

"I do not mean," added Mr. Murdock, "that I was surprised at the far-flung network of airplane routes from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Irish Sea to the Volga. We have all been made aware of this through our reading. But the fact in relation to it that startles me is the European's settled attitude of mind and his acceptance of air travel as a regular means of transportation. "Airplane travel, whether in France, Germany, England, Holland, Denmark or any of the other countries, is looked upon without a thought of its being an unusual hazard. It is only occasionally that it appears to the European as even novel. In every airplane we rode in, there were one or two business men, who spent their time reading newspapers and hardly looked up on taking off or landing."

Best Way to "Do" Europe "It is this attitude, rather than the scores of established air lines with their fleets of passenger and freight planes, which puts Europe so far ahead of America in this development."

"This typical European approach is quite in contrast to the American. On our trip from Berlin to Copenhagen a fellow American, a Dayton (O.) salesman, and ourselves were first at one end of the fuselage or carriage and then at the other, pointing out to each other some castle or peasant's cottage on one of the Danish isles 2000 feet below us."

"Which prompts me to say that, far from being unsatisfactory to 'do' Europe by airplane, there are some parts whose beauty and charm will be half missed if not seen from the air. Banking clouds about the Alps from Geneva to Zurich was one such experience that we had. Scattering stars in the sky, Denmark's myriad green islands as we approached them from Lubeck, Ger., was another. The mammoth reclamation project of Holland in damming off some more of the Zuider Zee, as well as the canal-intersected and windmill-studded Dutch land itself, were adequately seen only in this way."

"Of course, the main factor in commercial aviation is that of economy. Economy of time. For instance, take our case. The distance covered by our plane was over 1000 miles in 30 hours was used in doing this. It would have taken 100 hours to cover the same distance by train. The saving in time was 70 hours, almost three days of 24 hours each."

The cost in dollars and cents is practically the same as railroad fare. This is made possible, of course, by the subsidies granted the operating companies by the different governments. England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, all underwrite their companies to the extent of

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Absence of Fear Vital to Bee Men

"Keen Eyesight" and "Natural Feel" Also Necessary Qualifications

EVENING SHADE, Ark. (AP).—The man with the keenest eyesight makes the best bee hunter, according to the lore of the Ozark honey gatherers. After "baiting" the bees, or awaiting their coming at the edge of a stream, he "sights" their line of flight with his trained, keen eye. He follows this line sometimes for miles.

He estimates from their appearance and mode of flight the distance they have yet to fly; knows how to smoke them out of their bees; and knows how to capture and hive a swarm which he wishes to add to his own apiary.

When he sees a swarm leaving its home he beats a tin pan or rings a cowbell to attract them. Such a clatter draws it to the honey-baited hive, set by the hunter, and once the members are inside, they never know apparently but what they are in the old one.

Some individuals in this part of the state have taken as many as 15 and 20 bee trees this summer, with the best part of the season yet to come. These trees yield easily 45 or more pounds of honey each, readily saleable.

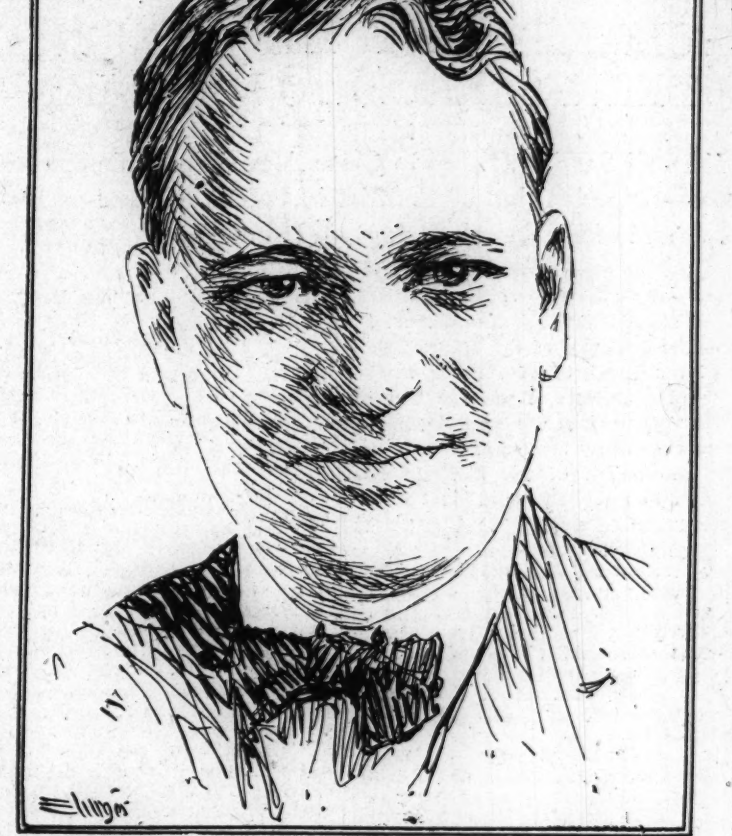
An expert wild bee hunter, one who has a natural "feel," can have a swarm with bare face and hands. It is thought that the insects thus respond to the absence of fear.

GOV. SMITH ACTS IN STRIKE

NEW YORK (AP).—A move to settle the eight weeks' strike of 40,000 garment workers has been started today by Governor Smith, which he called into conference at the suite at the Biltmore Hotel representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Industrial Council of Cloak, Skirt, and Suit Manufacturers. Inc. The strike is estimated to have cost the industry almost \$100,000,000 thus far.

Finds Air Touring Best in Foreign Travel

JOY IN TOURING EUROPE BY AIR



MARCELLUS MURDOCK Kansas Who Returned Recently From an Aerial Tour of Europe.

"Say It With Eight Words" State Edict to Politicians

Qualifications of Candidates on Nomination Papers Ordered "Boiled Down"—Brings Smiles to Some, Hardship to Others

All who have listened to political speeches with varying degrees of patience, will concede that, except in rare instances, one result of a political career is development of a voluminous flow of language. Most candidates will upon the least encouragement speak for hours, and even days in the United States Senate. A fundamental campaign requirement seems to be that a candidate be able to tell his own story often and at length.

And now comes the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with an utter disregard of the habit, ability and desire of candidates to be extensive in their remarks. All candidates, in filing nomination papers at the office of the Secretary of State, must limit descriptions of their qualifications to eight words.

KEEPING WATCH ON PRIMARIES

Move to Check Illegal Use of Funds Under Way in New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP).—The Manchester Union says today that primary campaigns in various states are being watched by detectives employed by an organization of national scope, devoted to cleaning up political conditions. The organization, while not named, was said to be without partisan purpose. The Union declares that its information is based on dependable authority and names William H. Barbour of the William J. Burns Detective Agency as head of a group of 18 detectives operating in New Hampshire.

The detectives have been sent to New Hampshire, according to the Union, "for the express purpose of watching the operations of the candidates in the primary election which comes on Sept. 7, and learning to what extent money is being employed in influencing the result of the election."

Watching in Various States "Similar investigations" the article continues, "are in progress in other states where the practice of spending large sums to procure nomination has been in vogue, and the information gleaned will be made public for the guidance of both state Legislatures and Congress in dealing with the matter of money-bought nominations under the direct primary."

Mr. Barbour has already surveyed the State and has become familiar with the local situation. "According to information which comes to this newspaper," the article continues, "particular care is being exercised by Mr. Barbour and his staff to get into a position where large expenditures at the last moment for the hiring of workers and the wholesale chartering of automobiles will be actively checked."

Talked With Many Citizens "Mr. Barbour has been operating in the State for a number of weeks and has talked with a great many prominent citizens in all parts of New Hampshire. Like all men skilled in his trade, he has been close-mouthed about his mission. Although he has not hesitated to disclose his official connection with the Burns agency, usually the recipient of his call was left mystified as to his caller's purpose."

It was due to comment created in this way that the matter came to the attention of the Union and led to inquiries with the result stated. Robert P. Bass, candidate for the nomination of United States Senator, has offered a personal reward of \$500 for any information leading to convictions for vote buying or ballot box stuffing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP).—W. S. Burns, of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, refused to discuss reports that operatives under him had been assigned to "watch the operations of candidates in primary elections" at Manchester, N. H. "I will neither confirm nor deny the report," he said.

PRESIDENT OUT TO CUT BUDGET BY \$250,000,000

Economy to Be Issue, He Tells Appropriations Committee Head

GOES OVER FIELD WITH MR. MADDEN

Congressional Campaign Leader Informs Executive House May Lose Ten Seats

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP).—President Coolidge hopes to achieve a cut of \$250,000,000 in the national budget for the fiscal year 1928 as reported by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, after a visit at White Pines Camp.

Tempering this outlook was the report to the President of Will R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who also was a guest of the President, that the Republicans may lose 10 seats in the House at the November Congressional election.

Louis K. Liggett, another caller at the White Pines Camp, assured the President that according to his observations business conditions generally were the best in years and all indications pointed to a continuation of prosperity.

Mr. Madden, while he did not go into details, after discussing the appropriation situation for next year with President Coolidge, said the Government would not be confronted with as heavy outlays as was the case this year on the postal pay increase voted two years ago or on the soldiers' bonus and other special items, which in the fiscal year 1927 had placed an extra burden on the Government of \$300,000,000.

Total for 1927 Total expenditures for 1927 have been limited by the President at \$3,600,000,000 compared with approximately \$3,620,000,000 in 1926, \$3,529,000,000 in 1925 and \$3,506,000,000 in 1924, the lowest expenditures year since the war. The budget for next year has been limited to \$3,270,000,000 but this does not include postal costs or such indeterminate items as tax refunds.

In going over the financial situation with Mr. Madden, Mr. Coolidge emphasized the economy program of the administration and urged that no unjustifiable expenditures be made. So far as the possible loss of Republican power in the House is concerned Mr. Wood pointed out a reduction of the party's working majority, now 35, to possibly 25 was to be regarded as the normal aftermath of the sweeping Republican victory of the Presidential year of 1924, when many regularly Democratic or doubtful districts returned Republicans to Congress.

Issue to Be Prosperity The issue in the congressional campaign, which is in order for 1927 to be prosperity, Mr. Wood informed newspaper correspondents after a visit with the President.

No modification of the Volstead Act is foreseen by Mr. Wood as a result of the elections, for he believes that the temperance prohibition has not lost strength. Neither does he expect that the tariff will be a serious issue.

Discussing the congressional prospects of the Republican Party in various sections of the country, Mr. Wood reported that the greatest losses seemed imminent in Pennsylvania, although he believed the prohibition issue and the senatorial primary campaign in that State were not decisive factors in causing such a situation.

Mr. Wood expects that the insurgent Republicans will make no gains in the northwest but that the regular Republicans may gain a seat or two in Minnesota and that they will hold their present strength in Iowa. The chairman views the party's seats from the far West as secure and believes there are prospects of slight gains in Brooklyn, N. Y. and perhaps in Kansas and Indiana.

Federal Treasury Warns Against Tax-Cut Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A warning that the advocates of further tax reductions in the near future must not count too much upon payments of interest on foreign debts, now coming into the Treasury at the rate of \$150,000,000 annually, or on a recurrent Treasury surplus, was delivered by Garrard B. Winston, acting secretary of the Treasury, who, answering comments by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, on possibilities of a tax reduction by the Seventieth Congress, said that the program of the Treasury is to apply as much as possible of the annual surplus and the sinking fund to national debt reduction.

This, it is believed, will in the end effect greater savings for the public than a tax reduction in 1928. The United States today owes over \$12,500,000,000. Third Liberty Loan bonds valued at \$2,500,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/2 per cent, must be retired in 1928; other heavy debt maturities must be met within a few months, and money coming in from payment of foreign debts will automatically go into the debt retirement fund from which these obligations are met, it was explained by Mr. Winston.

Mr. Winston also believes estimates of a continuing surplus based on national income for 1927 are an unsafe basis for predictions of tax reductions in the near future. These factors, combined with uncertainty as to whether 1928 will bring in the same amount of income taxes as

Something New in Aeronautics



Parachute Spreading 274 Yards of Silk Is Invention of Harry A. Douchett, Naval Chief Machinist's Mate. Dr. Carl Celze of the Naval Reserve Piloted the Machine in the Experiment.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD ANSWERS RIPLEY CHARGES

Says It Uses Full Power but Court Decisions Hamper Its Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Federal Trade Commission has exercised to the fullest extent the powers vested in it by Article Six of the Federal Trade Commission Act, to compel submission of complete reports by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, but has been hampered in this important phase of its work by court decisions and pending injunctions in which the commission's right to collect data on the financial affairs of large corporations in the absence of any specific complaint is questioned.

This is the answer of Charles W. Hunt, Federal Trade Commissioner, and other officials of the commission, to the charge of Prof. William Z. Ripley that the commission has failed to live up to its duties and to exercise its authority to compel publicity for the financial programs of big corporations.

The commission, it was emphasized, is in entire accord with the main contention of Professor Ripley as outlined in an advance report of a forthcoming magazine article. Its officers believe that the annual publication of reports taken from the books of big business units is entirely desirable if done in accordance with the law.

Activities Hampered
Their activities in this line, however, have been seriously hampered, first by the exigencies of the war period which followed the passage of the Federal Trade Commission Act in 1914, then by pressure of work in carrying on numerous investigations requested by Congress, and lastly, by the injunctions issued against the commission in the Maynard case of 1920, court decisions in the cases of the United States vs. Basic Products Company of 1919, the Federal Trade Commission against the Baltimore Grain Company, and lastly, by the case of the Federal Trade Commission against the Claire Furnace Company, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States since 1920.

No clear and definite interpretation has yet been given by the Federal Trade Commission's power to compel submission of business data, it was explained. The commission is willing and eager, according to Mr. Hunt, and other officials, to follow out the program outlined by Professor Ripley and this has always been its avowed policy.

Mr. Hunt declared that should the Supreme Court give the commission favorable decisions on the cases now before that body it would continue the practice of requiring full reports from corporations.

Issue on Authority
Mr. Hunt explained that in the so-called Claire Furnace case now before the Supreme Court one of the main issues was whether the commission could require a full report from a corporation at any time they saw fit. When, in 1919, the commission asked reports from the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company, both these corporations refused to submit reports and filed a bill before the Supreme Court to enjoin the commission from asking for such information. This case has been pending the decision of the court since 1920, Mr. Hunt said, and had a favorable decision been given the Federal Trade Commission would be free to continue its work.

Bayard T. Hainer, chief counsel for the commission, praised Professor Ripley's suggestion highly. The commission would agree with Professor Ripley, he added, that it would be an excellent thing for the investing public if corporate bodies could be required to submit fuller reports of their financial affairs.

"But," Mr. Hainer said, "the commission is handicapped not only by the cases now in court, but also because of lack of appropriations from Congress. To collect reports from all these corporations would require more money than we have allotted to us."

War Held Up Work
"The commission started the work of requiring reports from corporations soon after they had cleaned up the work of the old Bureau of Corporations, whose place they took," said William H. England, Assistant Chief Economist of the Commission. "They had barely gotten the work well under way when the war forced them into other channels. And after that Congress gave them no more money, and arrangements were made for meetings at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Birmingham and Leeds."

UNION LABOR FOR EMBASSY
WASHINGTON (P)—Through Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, the British Government has been asked by American Labor union officials not to permit the employment of non-union labor in the construction of the new British Embassy building in Washington.

Consensus Favors Publicity
Thus the consensus at the Federal Trade Commission seems to be that it would be an excellent thing if corporations could be compelled to submit complete reports at regular intervals and that it is what the commission believed although it has been checked by pending law cases and lack of appropriations from Congress.

William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of anti-trust cases, also pointed out that a narrow and careful course must be steered by governmental agencies engaged in collecting business data concerning private corporations, until a firm legal basis is established for the interpretation of Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

At present the outstanding question facing the commission in any attempt to secure complete reports on business operations is whether such action involves a disclosure of trade secrets, which is prohibited by law, and whether such disclosure can be forced without violating the terms of the Fourth Amendment to the Con-

stitution, which regulates the right of search and seizure of "persons, houses, papers and effects."

Court decisions have determined that companies engaged in interstate commerce cannot be forced to reveal financial data.

"Publication of annual reports from corporations, which the commission is authorized to secure under Section Six of the Federal Trade Commission Act, might be valuable in keeping the public informed on business developments, but its effect on pending legislation would also have to be considered," continued Mr. Donovan.

"The Commission should not be put in the position of working up 'evidence' to support contemplated charges against business corporations or to influence proposed legislation. The whole matter is an interesting one, and should be investigated to determine just how far the Commission should go, in giving publicity to annual reports secured by its examiners, both in view of the powers conferred on it by the law and the interpretations already made and yet to be given by the courts."

CHINESE ENTERS POLITICAL RACE

John H. Wong Establishes Precedent in San Francisco for His People

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—San Francisco's Chinatown is astir with a new interest. For the first time in the history of California, if not in the United States, a Chinese is running for political position. The candidate is John H. Wong, who aspires to membership in the Republican County Committee from the Thirty-third District.

There are 10,000 voters in the district composed largely of Chinese, Italians, Mexicans, French and Spanish. It includes all of Chinatown, which boasts 900 registered voters out of a total of 1400, a record for San Francisco irrespective of race or precinct.

"This has been the first chance that I have ever had to make a political speech before the American people," Mr. Wong told an American audience. "Also, it is the first time that you see a Chinese who has taken advantage of the opportunity to run for a public office. Most people think of a Chinese either as a laundryman or else the owner of a chop-suey restaurant. I am here to show you that the Chinese of today, who are a part of this community, are as good as those of any other race."

"I represent today the younger generation of Chinese who have been educated in the public schools of San Francisco and who have had the same training that white boys and girls receive. In the interest of the community which I represent I am running for county committee, so that we who live in Chinatown may have representation."

"To dispel the prejudice, advance the welfare of our citizenry, give Chinatown more playground, street lights and happier conditions is my desire. I am fully qualified, and I am independent of the crowd."

In verification of the last statement in this unusual speech, it has been ascertained that already he has been approached by a ward leader of unsavory reputation and the rebuff administered to the politician will give him something new to tell to his friends about the irregularities of John Wong who vows to remain independent in politics.

In his district 14 candidates are running; five are to be elected for two-year terms. Prominent both as a member of the Chinese Native Sons of the Golden State and the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Wong expects to top the ticket and prove that Chinese are as good in politics as they have proved themselves to be American citizens.

FIRST MEETING HELD OF BRITISH PEACE UNION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Industrial Peace Union of the British Empire to promote concord between labor and capital held its inaugural meeting here last night. H. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, occupying the chair. Maj. C. Wykeham Fienes and Vernon Malcolmson were appointed general secretary and treasurer, respectively, and arrangements were made for meetings at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Birmingham and Leeds.

UNION LABOR FOR EMBASSY
WASHINGTON (P)—Through Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, the British Government has been asked by American Labor union officials not to permit the employment of non-union labor in the construction of the new British Embassy building in Washington.

ANTHRACITE heats without auxiliary equipment . . . no mechanisms, no electric current . . . therefore dependable under all conditions. Fill bins now as prices cannot go lower this year.

Coal Exchange of Boston
W. A. CLARK, PRESIDENT

An Example in Friendship for Nations



Japanese and American Girls With Dolls Which Will Be Part of a Special Delegation to Japan's Annual Doll Festival in March

DOLL PEACE ENVOYS TO SAIL FOR JAPAN

Will Bear Messages of American Children's Good Will

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—The friendship of children in the United States for the young people of Japan will be expressed by the visit of a special delegation of American dolls to take part in the annual Doll Festival, the Hina Matsuri, which is observed by all Japanese families, regardless of social rank.

Thousands of attractive ambassadors will make the journey unescorted, each bearing a written "message" conveying the good will and interest of the American donors to their neighbors in the Pacific. The trip will be made under the auspices of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is chairman and Mrs. Rose Ashen, national director of the Doll Travel Bureau. All American citizens, especially young people and children, are invited to co-operate by sending doll representatives.

The Doll Festival, which is described as one of the most attractive of Japan's national festivals, has been observed for more than a century, according to a statement by the committee. It begins on March 3 each year and continues for three days. During the celebration dolls in ancient and queer costumes are brought out and displayed with various dramatic articles of furniture; revered ancestral customs and elaborate details of politeness and courtesy are observed in order to appeal to the imagination of Japanese youth and to inspire them with high ideals of home love and loyalty.

FORESTS PAY TAXES OF ALSATIAN VILLAGES

WESSERLING, Alsace, France, Aug. 25 (P).—Americans, weary of the way their local taxes keep rising, may well envy the Alsatians who inhabit the three valleys that run up into the Vosges from this town. A dozen villages own the timber-covered mountainsides which surround them. Revenue from the forests pays all community expenses, including the village church.

What is left over is distributed annually among the citizens—at about the same time when the villagers in less fortunate parts of France are digging down into their savings to pay the tax collector.

AMERICAN PROTESTS CHINESE LOAN ACTION

PEKING, Aug. 25 (P).—The United States Legation today lodged with the Foreign Office an emphatic protest against the proposed use of the Chinese Government of the customs revenue surplus, soon to become available, as security for a new domestic loan to the detriment of American creditors.

The protest names 21 American

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Drainage

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Drainage

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BRITISH ASCENDANCY PREVAILS IN BALKANS

Opposing Views of Nations on Outstanding Problems

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 25.—The present development of the dispute between Bulgaria and its neighbors over the alleged activity of the Bulgarian revolutionists has shown the ascendancy of England in Balkan circles here. They attribute the granting of £400,000 advance against the refugee loan exclusively to the British Government. Bulgaria asserts eagerly that it desires to present the whole case of revolutionists, minorities and refugees to the League of Nations, but Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania oppose this.

The Serbian thesis according to a Serbian diplomat is that whatever may be the ethnography or history of Macedonia it must belong to Serbia because Serbia needs an untrammeled outlet to Saloniki. No international tribunal court, he says, can deprive Serbia of absolute sovereignty over Macedonia, or even raise a question concerning Macedonia before the Belgrade Government. Bulgaria's "vis is as long as the Belgrade Government opposes the inhabitants of Serbian Macedonia, no government in the Balkans can put an end to revolutionary bands. Mr. Bourouff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is now with King Boris at Varna, where they are discussing the impending answer to the note addressed to Bulgaria by its neighbors two weeks ago.

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EDISON STATION TO BE ENLARGED

Weymouth Plant Capacity
to Be Doubled—To Spend
\$5,500,000 Additional

Plans for the enlargement and doubling of the capacity of its plant in Weymouth, the Edison station, a project involving the expenditure of \$5,500,000, were announced today by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The company already has \$14,000,000 invested in the Weymouth development, and after the additional capacity is installed the investment will amount to nearly \$20,000,000.

The addition to the Edison station's form of a 60,000-kilowatt turbine. There are now 30,000-kilowatt turbines now in operation at the plant. As the original layout provided for expansion up to a half million or more kilowatt capacity, it is obvious that it will be some years before the community's requirements will grow up to the potential capacity of the plant. The new turbine will be ready for operation by July 1, next year, and it is the expectation of Edison officials that increased capacity will make necessary the use of this additional machinery in the winter of 1927.

Although \$5,500,000 is involved in the pending enlargement, the turbine itself will cost less than \$1,000,000. The remainder of the proposed expenditure is required for other construction necessary incident to the bringing into operation of another turbine.

Only a small portion of the \$5,500,000 will have to be paid out before next year. In other words, the constructive program raises no present financial question.

Output of the Edison Company so far this calendar year has been maintaining the satisfactory gain of 10 to 12% over a year ago. Indications are that despite the recent rate cut the company will this year report a highly satisfactory increase over 1925 in earnings available for dividends, depreciation reserve and surplus.

VETERANS OBSERVE GOVERNOR'S DAY

New Hampshire Organizations
Elect Officers

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26 (Special).—At the annual Governor's Day exercises of New Hampshire Veterans' Association, at the Weirs today, John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; George H. Moses, president pro tempore of the United States Senate; Hanford MacNider, formerly commander of the American Legion; and members of Congress from this State were prominent speakers. Fletcher Hale (R.), Representative in Congress, was scheduled to deliver the historical address.

Col. Oscar P. Cole of Berlin was elected state commander of the New Hampshire department, American Legion. Other departmental officers were named as follows: Senior vice-commander, Joseph P. Pitman, Laconia; junior vice-commander, Harry Manson, Lebanon; adjutant, Frank N. Sawyer, Weare; judge advocate, Maurice F. Devine, Manchester; chaplain, the Rev. William H. Sweeney, Tilton; quartermaster, Charles W. Buzzell, Laconia; auditor, Robert M. Bruce, Portsmouth; master-at-arms, Earl Pratt, Nashua. The legionnaires reaffirmed their policy regarding politics, at the same time refuting charges that their organization had endorsed the candidates of certain aspirants for office. Stephen Carter of Manchester, commander of Camp 5, United Spanish War Veterans, was elected president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association. Irene McIntyre Walbridge of Peterborough was re-elected president of the New Hampshire Department, American Legion Auxiliary. Officers who will associate with Mrs. Walbridge during the coming year are Mrs. Carl Butler, East Jaffrey, first vice-president; Mrs. Jennie S. Hasty, Dover, second vice-president; Mrs. Alma D. Jackson, Woodville, treasurer; Miss Annie McNeill, Dover, historian; Mrs. Frank E. Tibbets, Sweeney Post Unit, Manchester, chaplain.

The American Legion voted against a resolution in favor of making Armistice Day a holiday.

CITY'S PLAYGROUNDS HOLDING FESTIVALS

Festivals given at the various playgrounds mark the closing of the playground season in Brookline this week. Usually the children are gathered together for one grand pageant in Brookline Field, but as that place is undergoing extensive alterations, it was decided that each playground should have its individual festivity this year. Several were held yesterday and the Boylston Playground is scheduled to have its fête tomorrow.

Programs are made up of athletic contests, dramatics, games and folk and fancy dancing. Charles P. Cameron, director of the playground commission of Brookline, announced that the Jackstone championship had been won by Louise Murray of Parsons Playground. At that playground a pageant, "Travels With a Fairy Child-play," was given. John Murphy of the Brookline Avenue Playground was the winner of the Junior championship in a horsehoe-throwing contest. Julius Murray of the same playground won the championship in hopscotch golf. Mr. Cameron said.

QUIGLEY PLAYGROUND WINS

Chelsea playgrounds held their fourth annual festival at Carter Field early last evening with 1500 children participating and 5000 persons looking on. For the second time Quigley playground won the championship banner by taking 31 points in the various events. Boston and Carey playgrounds were tied for second place with 15 points each. The program included folk dancing, races, contests and games. James M. Crowley, director of playgrounds, was in charge of the occasion.

BRANCH LINE CASE MAY GO TO COURTS

Kennebunkport Branch of
B. & M. Stops Sept. 8

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 26.—Official notices having been posted by the Boston & Maine Railroad that operations on the Kennebunkport branch, abandonment of which was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission some weeks ago, will cease Sept. 8, it is probable that Willard & Ford of Sanford, new counsel for the remonstrants, will ask the court for an injunction forbidding the Boston & Maine to abandon the branch.

This will act as a check until counsel can file a petition for a reopening of the hearing on the grounds that many who have large interests at stake were not present or represented at the hearing in Kennebunk last December. It is pointed out that all of the interested summer colony was scattered far and wide at the time of the hearing, many of the hotel owners, who operate hotels in the South in the winter, having left two months before.

This plan was adopted by citizens in Belmont, N. H., recently to retain a four-mile branch railroad, the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result reopening hearing and afterward reversing its decision, permitting abandonment of the branch.

Poor Engine Fails to Stop Dismissal

Arbiters Hold Foreman Should
Inform Men If
Delayed

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special).—All kinds of problems are put before the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, for example, the case of the discharged operative who desired reinstatement because engine trouble delayed him half a day.

Poor workmanship is frequently the cause for the discharge of an employee but this was the first time that a poor engine was offered as an excuse. Because he did not inform his foreman of the predicament he was in, Edwin Newdick, chairman and neutral member of the board, declined to reinstate the worker. Mr. Newdick found in addition that "the operator had frequently come somewhat late in the morning and left somewhat early at noon without asking permission of the foreman."

LYNN TAX RATE IS REDUCED \$5.00

Mayor Bauer Fulfills Campaign Pledge

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 26.—A reduction of \$5 as compared with last year's tax rate was shown today when it became known that the new tax rate had been fixed at \$30.80. In applying his policy of strict economy, a campaign pledge, it had been the desire of Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, to reduce the rate at least to \$25. The amount to be raised for municipal expenses this year is \$3,585,188.02, which represents almost \$500,000 less than was required last year.

The total valuation of real and personal property was \$125,200,910. During the past year the real estate valuation increased \$4,812,585 and the personal property \$566,660, making a total of \$5,379,245 in the increased valuation. Personal and telephone calls were constantly flowing into the mayor's office at the City Hall today, as the real estate owners expressed their appreciation and to congratulate Mayor Bauer for the service he is rendering the city. The Mayor is passing a few days at his summer home near Haverhill.

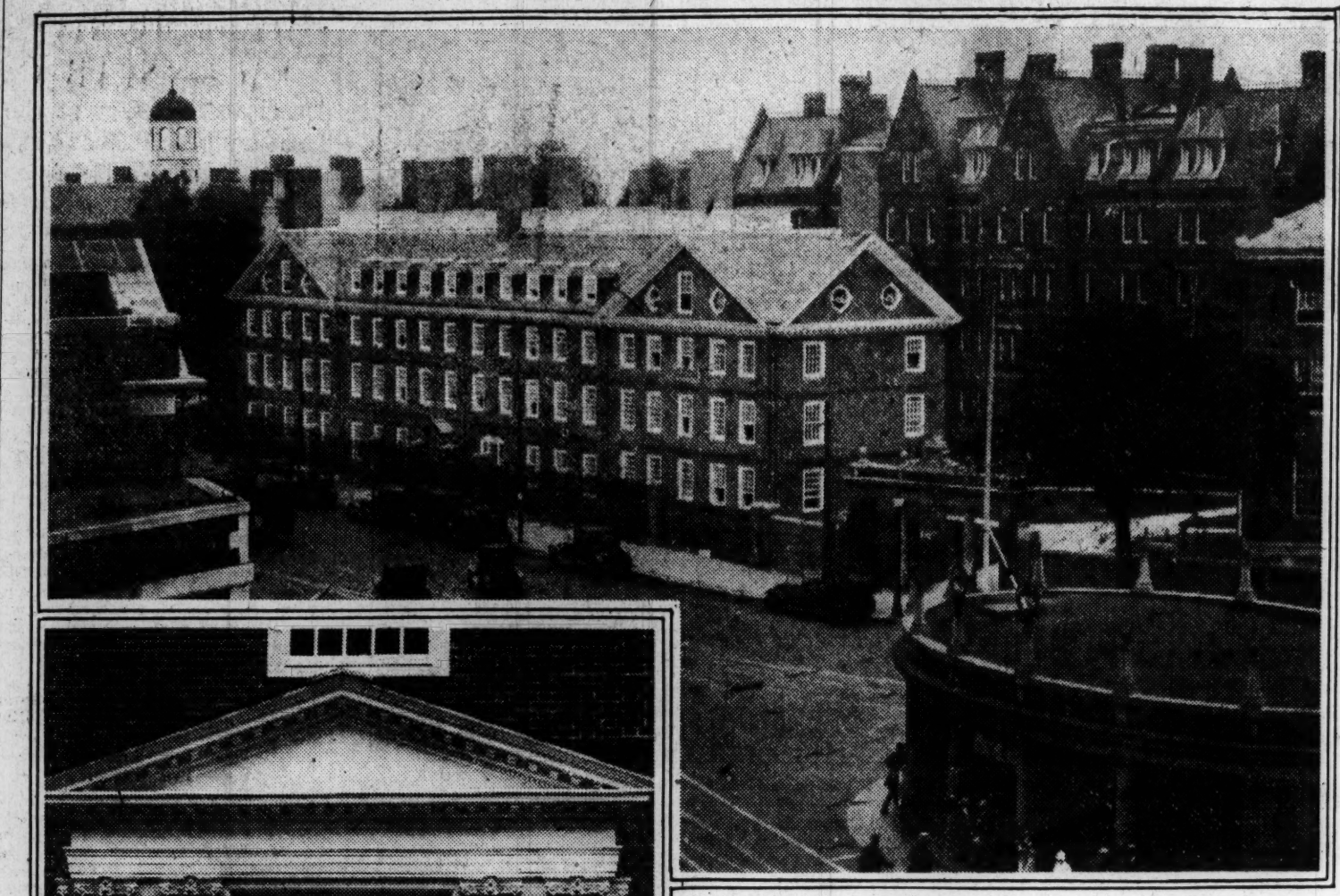


Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names heaped into the stone benches, which are the stone buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of camera sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

In the group of sketches given below, a return is made to some of the names which appear both on the Boston Public Library and on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings. They include him whose name is almost synonymous with the beginnings of not the body of geometry, and two men who applied his mathematics to the measurement of the heavens. One of these latter investigators was the first to formulate a system of astronomy which saw the sun as its center instead of accepting the premise that the sun revolved about the earth.

EUCLID (Yu-clid) was the writer of the first comprehensive textbook on geometry. His "Elements of Geometry," written about 300 B. C., brought together practically all that was known of geometry at that time, which was equivalent to more than a year of high school geometry today, and set it down in a form which served as almost the only textbook on the subject for 2000 years. When asked by King Ptolemy whether the King could not learn the subject by some easier method than studying his book, Euclid replied, "There is no royal road to geometry," a saying which has become proverbial of learning in general. The "Elements" treated of practically all the basic geometric propositions both as to planes and solids. Much of the subject had been evolved before Euclid's time, but he also made substantial additions to

Straus Memorial Dormitory in Harvard Square



With Other New Harvard Buildings It Is Giving Harvard Square a New Architectural Outlook. It Is Designed After the Colonial Pattern of Harvard's Oldest Buildings With a Front Entrance From the Yard of Particularly Fine Carvings.

"Old Grad" Would Need a Guide for Escort in the Harvard Square of These Days

Harvard Square is again undergoing important changes these days. One of the more prominent of these changes is the nearing completion of Harvard's Straus memorial dormitory, whose four stories rise along the edge of Massachusetts Avenue by the southwest corner of college yard.

Straus Hall is one of the several large building projects which Harvard has in progress and which today are performing an appreciable transformation in the architectural outlook of the square and its environs.

The entrance to this dormitory, which is to accommodate 58 students, will be from the yard. It runs approximately north and south a few feet east of the fence, making the western boundary of the yard.

Located west of Matthews Hall and south of Massachusetts, the Straus dormitory will, with those buildings and Lehman Hall on the south, form roughly another quadrangle like those on each side of Holy Church. It is the gift of Jesse I. Straus '93, Percy S. Straus '97, and Herbert N. Straus '03.

REPUBLICANS CITE HARMONY

State Party Never More
Closely United, Says
Committee Chairman

"Complete harmony now prevailing in the Republican ranks is regarded by the state committee as the finest possible omen of success in the November election," today said Francis Prescott, chairman of the committee, in a statement issued from the headquarters at 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mr. Prescott said the party leaders are optimistic, because "there probably has never been a time when the Republican Party organization was more closely united as a harmonious working unit at the outset of an important campaign than it is now."

Another factor to the advantage of the Republicans, in the opinion of

Mr. Prescott, is that the state committee has been able to take over early the campaigns of Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and other leading candidates except those in the three-cornered contest for Attorney-General. Ordinarily, the state committee would wait until after the primary to start the campaign.

Mr. Prescott and members of the committee "are deeply gratified with the spirit of party unity," and predict party success in the fall. "In fact," continues the statement, "the Republican Party in Massachusetts has never lost an election or an important candidate at an election whenever everybody was pulling together. Hence, the inclination to be pleased a bit over the circumstances that harmony within the party ranks is so complete today."

ORCHARDISTS CONVENE FROM FOUR COUNTIES

HAYDENVILLE, Aug. 26 (Special).—An underlying theme of the addresses delivered by experts at the Hampshire County Fruit Growers' Association annual summer meeting at Hillside Orchard yesterday afternoon was that the New England orchardist needs fear no competition from western fruit growers. More than 100 orchardists from four counties met for the purpose of discussing the market reporting system which has been developed in the State and commended the press for its co-operation in keeping the growers informed. He said that present indications are that the coming apple crop will be a large one.

Prof. Ralph A. Van Meter of Massachusetts Agricultural College described his recent trip through the northwestern apple district, pointing out ways in which the New England growers can benefit by their competitor's methods.

MARSHFIELD FAIR ATTRACTS MANY

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—Delegates from many granges in this section of the State attended the opening of the sixtieth annual Marshfield Fair, which is conducted under the auspices of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The present fair is believed to be the most extensive so far held. The livestock and garden exhibits are widely represented and the competition among the grand exhibitors is very keen.

Webster Grange of Marshfield took first prize, East Bridgewater Grand, second, and Abington Grand third in the fruit and vegetable exhibit. The main hall contains floral displays, furniture and household articles, school and home handicraft exhibits. An automobile show containing many of the latest models is an annual feature of the fair. William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is included among those who are scheduled to speak at the fairgrounds this evening as part of the "Politician Day" observance.

TRAFFIC MOVE IS WELCOMED

Chamber Official Sees Great
Aid in Decision to En-
force Parking Law

That the result of the police campaign to enforce parking regulations in the downtown streets will afford valuable data for the improvement of the street traffic regulation in Boston as well as to clear the streets upon which parking is now prohibited, was the comment today made by Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Beginning Sept. 1, the police are to launch an intensive campaign against violators of traffic regulations in the downtown district.

A new questionnaire is now being sent out to business men in the wholesale business district of Boston asking for their personal opinions on parking regulations. The Boylston Street Association is co-operating by sending the questionnaire to members of its organization. Thomas P. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, has promised the chamber the co-operation of the Boston members of his organization. It is expected that other associations will take similar attitudes.

The chamber's committee has been studying the parking problem for some time and has always felt that the first step toward the solution of the problem lies in the adequate enforcement of existing regulations. Hitherto the police department has lacked sufficient men for the prosecution of this work. The committee welcomes the announcement from Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, that he will detail to this work a considerable proportion of the additional policemen who will report for duty on Sept. 1, said Mr. Smith.

It is sincerely hoped that the police will find co-operation from the motorist, Mr. Smith said. "They do not want to make large numbers of arrests, but they intend to give everyone a fair chance to enjoy his parking space and time—and no prohibited streets clear of parked vehicles. They will aim first to keep the prohibited streets clear of prohibited vehicles. They will clean the main thoroughfares so that moving traffic will not be obstructed by vehicles parked unlawfully. By enforcing the time limits they hope to give other motorists a chance to park their cars. The all-day parking will no longer be permitted to usurp the space which 8 or 10 cars might legally use during the day."

"The committee feels that the police commissioner's act is the first big step toward a solution of the parking problem. The full enforcement of existing regulations will enable the authorities to learn the regulations are sufficient. The co-operation of the chamber and the retail trade board has already been pledged in this work. Meanwhile the public awaits with interest the outcome of the judicial council's studies of the present system of prosecution. The present campaign for enforcement will lighten in a simpler and more effective method of court procedure."

Supporters of William W. Ollendorff of Medway, who is a candidate for another term as a member of

the Governor's Council from the Second District as a Republican, will hold a dinner in his honor this evening at the Weber Duck Inn, Wrentham. This dinner will launch his campaign, according to the committee of arrangements, Frank F. Phinney and Leo S. Hamburger of Boston. The toastmaster will be Samuel Wragg of Needham.

AROOSTOOK POTATO CROP IS THRIVING

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Aug. 26.—Some potato grower is Walter R. Christie of Presque Isle in Aroostook County. He has 1100 acres of potatoes planted and, at a minimum yield for him, will have 110,000 barrels in the fall. At last year's prices his crop should bring him \$1,000,000.

CHICOPEE TAX RATE

CHICOPEE, Mass., Aug. 26 (P).—The assessors have announced a tax rate increase of 50 cents for the current year, placing the rate at an even 50¢.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 26 EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (420 Meters)
4 p.m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 4:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 4:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 5 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 5:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 5:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 5:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 6 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 6:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 6:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 6:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 7 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 7:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 7:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 7:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 8 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 8:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 8:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 8:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 9 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 9:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 9:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 9:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 10 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 10:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 10:30 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 10:45 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 11 p.m.—The Day in Finance. 11:15 p.m.—Livestock and meat report. 11:30 p.m.—The 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FANEUIL HALL MARKET HOUSE ENTERS ITS SECOND CENTURY

Structure Now Generally Known as Quincy Market Will Formally Celebrate Centennial Next Month—Open House Program Will Welcome Public

On Aug. 26, 1926, just 100 years ago, according to accepted tradition, the first sale was made at the Faneuil Hall Market House, generally known as the Quincy Market. It was a leg of lamb sold by Paul Wild of Quincy. Affairs at the market went on much as usual today, but plans for a suitable celebration Sept. 14 to 17, inclusive, developed in several particulars.

The committee of 25 of which John J. Sullivan is chairman, having in charge the arrangements for the celebration, report that plans for it are now completed. Open house is to be the order of the day and all of the many interesting things in the market will be on view. These date almost from the inception of the building to the latest methods of refrigeration.

Committee of Hospitality
All the market men will form a committee of hospitality and will be glad to tell or show visitors whatever may interest them about the place; where the produce comes from, how food products are brought to market and all the thousand and one phases of market activity. Co-operating with the market men of the Faneuil Hall Association are a number of banks and packing concerns.

The chairman of the various committees are: budget and finance, William A. Doe; banquet, John J. Foley; speakers and entertainers, W. P. McDermott; publicity and advertising, Samuel Holmes; music, Everett H. Collup; decorations, Frank P. Marks; program, George A. Mann.

A directory of the market has been prepared in the form of a booklet. Under the different headings of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, etc., showing where these things may be purchased, giving the names of the lessees, the location of the stall, telephone number, etc.

It also shows the outstanding facts concerning the market's history and in addition gives in a new map the changes, enlarged parking space and the improvements being made for handling crowds of visitors and purchasers.

Erected in 1825
The structure was built in 1825 during the mayoralty of Josiah Quincy, the old Faneuil Hall Market being too small to accommodate the business. The word "house" was added to the name to distinguish it from the original market which was thereupon made into stores. In 1858 the original market was restored, and the two have since been conducted as markets. The original structure has continued to be known as the Faneuil Hall Market, while the newer market has been designated as the Quincy Market.

The original building was a gift to the city from Peter Faneuil. At that time there was no public market in town but produce was carried about by hucksters. His offer to build a market if the town would pass a vote for the purpose developed considerable opposition, Boston not taking kindly to market places, but was passed by a majority of seven votes out of a total of 127 cast. The site on Dock Square measures 100 feet by 40 feet.

The building was of brick, two stories high, and contained a hall

over the market. The building was unanimously accepted at a town meeting, Sept. 13, 1742, and the hall was named Faneuil in honor of the donor.

On Oct. 13, 1742, the selectmen of Boston held their first business meeting in Faneuil Hall. In December, 1742, Anthony Hodgson became the first stallkeeper. On Jan. 13, 1761, fire broke out on Dock Square and crossed to Faneuil Hall, destroying all but the brick walls. It was rebuilt in 1763, with funds raised by means of a lottery.

It was called "Cradle of Liberty" because of town meetings held there just prior to the Revolution, when the Stamp Act and Port Bill were bitterly assailed.

In July, 1786, a bell was purchased for the cupola, the previous one given by Peter Faneuil having been rendered useless by the fire. This bell was not satisfactory and the present one was cast in Philadelphia in 1866.

Williamstown Garden Concept Finds Fruition on Nantucket

SIASCONSET, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—In the spacious quiet of a Williamstown garden, in a golden noontide after a session of the Institute of Politics several years ago several men, among them Harvey Robinson and Frederic C. Howe, casually discussed the desirability of a university without endowment, without faculty, without trustees.

For years Mr. Howe had been going of summers to Sconset, quaint and lovely settlement at the farthermost reach of Nantucket Island. It seemed to him that possibly a group of writers and artists that had been meeting there every season might form the nucleus of such an organization to whose potentialities

and opportunities the several men warmed as they talked.

And thus it was that the background of hope and aim for such an organization as the present School of Opinion, which gathers together each summer now its group of writers and philosophers, specialists in the natural sciences from several continents, was in some measure established in the immediate associations of the School of Politics at Williamstown.

This year, perhaps as in no previous season, the School at Sconset has been finding its sphere, for townsfolk, friends and neighbors from Nantucket, five miles over the painted moors have made their way in increasing numbers six evenings a week to hear the lectures, and sev-

eral mornings likewise to share in the round-table discussions.

Retains Its Intrinsic Flavor

In a setting which has been beautified within the last several seasons while it has retained its intrinsic flavors of the characteristic scene which is Sconset, Mr. Howe will block in something of what has been accomplished.

"I took over an old stable and some outhouses to make them habitable. The aspects which made them pleasant and unusual were retained. Others which would make them practicable and useful were added. In five years the school has grown from a dozen congenial folk, in search of wisdom and the increase of joy in life to a group drawn from all over the United States who gather to talk with specialists from many countries and in many fields.

"The average attendance at the lectures this season has been about 100, although happily it is sometimes twice that number. In the coming two weeks we shall have a series of round-table conversations on literature and life, led variously by Prof. Harold Rugg of Columbia University, Floyd Dell, Ernest Boyd, Prof. Francis Ratcliffe of Oxford, H. L. Dana and others.

"The motive of the school does not change from the motive which led to its establishment. We who gather here seek further understanding, not only of ourselves and our problems as indicative of the problems and lives of civilization today, but of our whole environment and the problems of human relations. The lecturers talk of their enthusiasms, of their own ways of making the most of life, and so, I believe, they arouse the enthusiasms of others and find, between the sea and the moors, escape from the spiritual weariness toward which so much of the post-war thought tends."

Gleams in Rich Setting

What, then, is the actual setting for so promising a pattern of the give and take of opinion and constructive thought? "Sconset lies far out on the island, where the rim of the sea is striated purple and green and blue, where there is always the shimmering overtone of rhythmic waves tirelessly touching the shore, where there are houses silvery with constancy to the life of many generations, and molten sunsets and someone has put up a sign, 'The Brixton Road, 3000 miles to Spain'."

The transformed barn is now called the Tavern. Once the building had stalls and the stalls had occupants named Myrtle and Nellie, equable horses well known among the townsfolk. Time and the demands of space obliterated the actual stalls, but there are hand-hewn beams and their placing tells where the stalls were.

"The Loft" is another of the silver-shingled buildings which houses guests and the season's lecturers. Its stairway rises from a close-clipped emerald carpet and roses lay perfumed, reminiscent fingers on those who climb them.

It is in the raffier room of the barn, where holders with long white candles contain the sum of afforded light, that the men and women of the School talk. Candle holders punctuate the smooth curve of the old ship's wheel set for candelabra top and talk goes on until the last flames have gone from the great fireplace and sparks have become like forgotten thoughts.

Lecture On Whales and Such
Lectures? From "Whales and Their Allies" to "Some True Merits of the Nordic Race." Art, plastic and literary; politics; the things with which those seeking to make themselves useful in the pattern of life all have their place. The school adapts to its own circle the thought which has characterized many schools of liberal thought in Europe. It is a colony type of school. Certain wise precautions are taken to insure the congeniality of the group. Children are there and if they do not attend the round tables they have classes in quaint and amusing dances and such activities as will interest them. It has been said that the Sconset school is the only school in the United States where it is possible to grill a speaker during breakfast and secure happy effects.

And the town? Warming now, according to report, from the traditional reserve which was the first inevitable greeting to anything so varying as the whaling tradition of Sconset folk. The village streets are narrow. Some of them end and some of them don't. The fishermen's cottages are covered with roses. There are many pussies to stalk majestically in ox-eyed daisy fields at sunset with an intention to which Chinese poets of the far dynasties paid poetic tribute; there are others which sleep contentedly at the edge of pocket handkerchief lawns while the buses roll by and disturb them not at all.

And there are others who simply sit and sit and sit, magnificent in the fur which never loses its luster that is unlike the luster of fur in any other neighborhood in the world.

Not all the activity at the school is given to lectures and round-tables. There are sports, golf and croquet, with furiously close tournaments and scores whose significance is weighty beyond description. There is the changing, changeless sea. There are important entertainments and the charades of endless variety. And the rut roads of the moors for horseback riding and tramping.

Before the doors of the Tavern there stands an ancient coach, driven by a driver who knows many miles under the régimes of its past owners, driven now, by youthful visitors at the Tavern, how many more thousands of miles, with winged steeds, milk-white and never weary, and golden wheels and the constellations for stars.

Freedom in discussion, frankness of viewpoint, variety of ideas, these are the qualities for which the School of Opinion was designed. It has become a clearing house of opinions and enthusiasms, with seminars on selected subjects for those who know vacations, to be at their best, are not to be thrown away.

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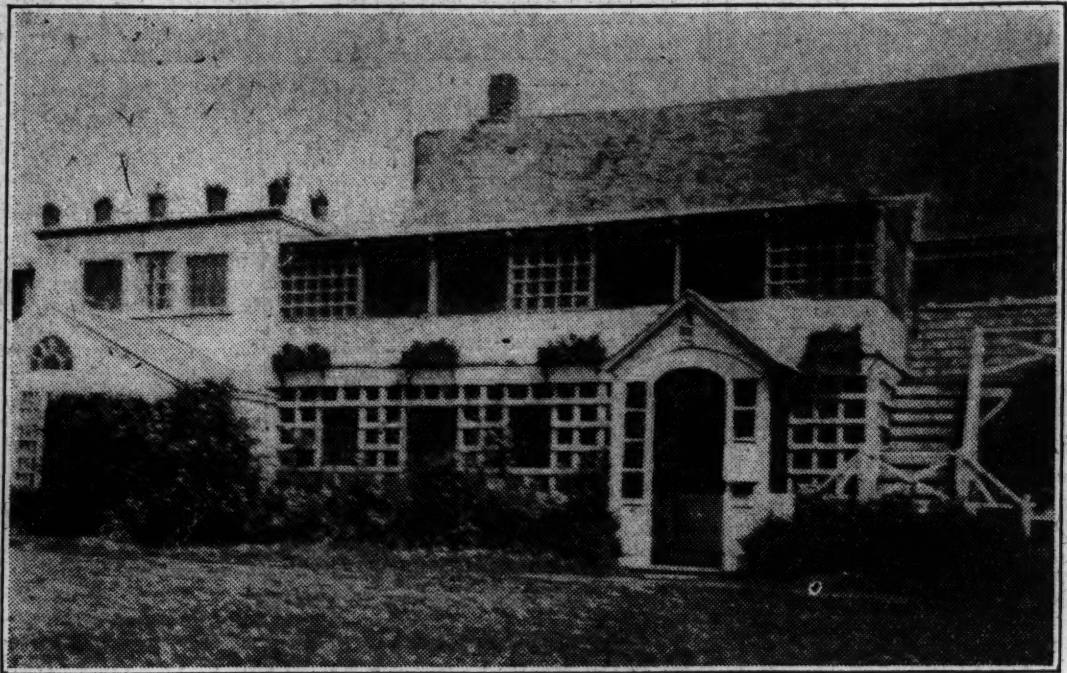
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The Tavern on the Moors at Sconset



HERE NELLIE AND MYRTLE USED TO CHAMP AND STOMP
Once This Was a Barn and Its Hand-Hewn Timbers Still Adorn Its Walls and Are Admired by the Gatherings of the School of Opinion Held There Annually.

eral mornings likewise to share in the round-table discussions.

Retains Its Intrinsic Flavor

In a setting which has been beautified within the last several seasons while it has retained its intrinsic flavors of the characteristic scene which is Sconset, Mr. Howe will block in something of what has been accomplished.

"I took over an old stable and some outhouses to make them habitable. The aspects which made them pleasant and unusual were retained. Others which would make them practicable and useful were added. In five years the school has grown from a dozen congenial folk, in search of wisdom and the increase of joy in life to a group drawn from all over the United States who gather to talk with specialists from many countries and in many fields.

"The average attendance at the lectures this season has been about 100, although happily it is sometimes twice that number. In the coming two weeks we shall have a series of round-table conversations on literature and life, led variously by Prof. Harold Rugg of Columbia University, Floyd Dell, Ernest Boyd, Prof. Francis Ratcliffe of Oxford, H. L. Dana and others.

"The motive of the school does not change from the motive which led to its establishment. We who gather here seek further understanding, not only of ourselves and our problems as indicative of the problems and lives of civilization today, but of our whole environment and the problems of human relations. The lecturers talk of their enthusiasms, of their own ways of making the most of life, and so, I believe, they arouse the enthusiasms of others and find, between the sea and the moors, escape from the spiritual weariness toward which so much of the post-war thought tends."

Gleams in Rich Setting

What, then, is the actual setting for so promising a pattern of the give and take of opinion and constructive thought? "Sconset lies far out on the island, where the rim of the sea is striated purple and green and blue, where there is always the shimmering overtone of rhythmic waves tirelessly touching the shore, where there are houses silvery with constancy to the life of many generations, and molten sunsets and someone has put up a sign, 'The Brixton Road, 3000 miles to Spain'."

The transformed barn is now called the Tavern. Once the building had stalls and the stalls had occupants named Myrtle and Nellie, equable horses well known among the townsfolk. Time and the demands of space obliterated the actual stalls, but there are hand-hewn beams and their placing tells where the stalls were.

"The Loft" is another of the silver-shingled buildings which houses guests and the season's lecturers. Its stairway rises from a close-clipped emerald carpet and roses lay perfumed, reminiscent fingers on those who climb them.

It is in the raffier room of the barn, where holders with long white candles contain the sum of afforded light, that the men and women of the School talk. Candle holders punctuate the smooth curve of the old ship's wheel set for candelabra top and talk goes on until the last flames have gone from the great fireplace and sparks have become like forgotten thoughts.

Lecture On Whales and Such
Lectures? From "Whales and Their Allies" to "Some True Merits of the Nordic Race." Art, plastic and literary; politics; the things with which those seeking to make themselves useful in the pattern of life all have their place. The school adapts to its own circle the thought which has characterized many schools of liberal thought in Europe. It is a colony type of school. Certain wise precautions are taken to insure the congeniality of the group. Children are there and if they do not attend the round tables they have classes in quaint and amusing dances and such activities as will interest them. It has been said that the Sconset school is the only school in the United States where it is possible to grill a speaker during breakfast and secure happy effects.

And the town? Warming now, according to report, from the traditional reserve which was the first inevitable greeting to anything so varying as the whaling tradition of Sconset folk. The village streets are narrow. Some of them end and some of them don't. The fishermen's cottages are covered with roses. There are many pussies to stalk majestically in ox-eyed daisy fields at sunset with an intention to which Chinese poets of the far dynasties paid poetic tribute; there are others which sleep contentedly at the edge of pocket handkerchief lawns while the buses roll by and disturb them not at all.

And there are others who simply sit and sit and sit, magnificent in the fur which never loses its luster that is unlike the luster of fur in any other neighborhood in the world.

Not all the activity at the school is given to lectures and round-tables. There are sports, golf and croquet, with furiously close tournaments and scores whose significance is weighty beyond description. There is the changing, changeless sea. There are important entertainments and the charades of endless variety. And the rut roads of the moors for horseback riding and tramping.

Before the doors of the Tavern there stands an ancient coach, driven by a driver who knows many miles under the régimes of its past owners, driven now, by youthful visitors at the Tavern, how many more thousands of miles, with winged steeds, milk-white and never weary, and golden wheels and the constellations for stars.

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SLATED TICKET OF DEMOCRATS FACES SETBACK

Contests for Two State Offices Follow Failure to Reach Agreement

Contests for Democratic nominations for Lieutenant-Governor and for Attorney-General will be held at the Sept. 14 primary as a result of a sudden withdrawal this forenoon of protests filed by candidates at the hearing of the Ballot Law Commission at the State House.

Harry J. Doolley of Boston had protested the nomination papers of his opponent, Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, the "slate" candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Doolley withdrew his objections upon agreement of Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the State Committee, to give up his protest of Mr. Doolley's own candidacy.

At the same time, Mr. McGlue withdrew his protest against the papers of John E. Swift of Milford, who is opposing Harold Williams Jr. of Brookline, for Attorney-General nomination.

With the withdrawals of these protests the Democratic State Committee failed in its attempt to eliminate contests on the state ticket in the primary.

Withdrawals Came Swiftly

All withdrawals followed in quick succession before the State Ballot Law Commission during presentation of Mr. Swift's case. The withdrawals followed a 15-minute conference in the corridor between Mr. Swift and his counsel, Harry T. Talty, Mr. McGlue, and Mr. Doolley.

Mr. Swift had just completed presentation of his personal argument and was about to put on as witnesses some 15 persons present in the room.

Mr. McGlue, at a previous hearing of his protest of Mr. Swift's papers, had called to the attention of the commission that many of Mr. Swift's papers bore erasures and that the

name of David I. Wals could be seen under that of the candidate. He charged that this was in direct violation of the instructions issued by the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook. Mr. Swift on the stand today declared that two or three weeks prior to the Nahant outing early this month Mr. Walsh and others had urged him to be a candidate for Representative in the new Thirteenth District. Mr. Swift said he looked over the situation and decided not to run. According to Mr. Swift, Mr. Walsh wanted him to enter the Attorney-General contest, holding open the place on the ticket for him until he made a decision.

At the Nahant meeting Mr. Swift said he was urged to take the nomination for Attorney-General and consented. Mr. Walsh immediately discussed the matter with Mr. McGlue and Mr. Swift believed that everything was closed. He went then to Philadelphia to attend a convention, but before leaving signed acceptance papers. In Philadelphia, he heard of the Williams candidacy and received a wire urging him to return. He returned immediately.

Mr. Talty then pointed out that Mr. Swift was associated with Mr. Walsh in his law office at 18 Tremont Street and had been for 12 years.

Continuing, Mr. Swift said he held a conference with Mr. Walsh and the latter pointed out to him a large number of discarded primary papers in his office which had not been used. It was suggested that the typewritten name of Mr. Walsh and his address be erased by office stenographers and signed by Mr. Swift and the papers then circulated for signatures.

In the presence of Mr. Walsh and several others the erasures were made and Mr. Swift signed the papers, he said, in the acceptance space as required by law, which heretofore was blank and had not borne the name of Mr. Walsh.

"Were there any signatures on the Walsh papers?" Henry V. Cunningham, chairman, asked.

"The papers that were erased had absolutely no signatures on them," Mr. Swift replied, adding that he was authorized to say that Mr. Walsh was ready to come before the commission and confirm the statement regarding the blank papers.

NEGRO SHRINERS RE-ELECT DIVAN

Chicago Temple Wins Competitive Drill With New York Second

Re-election of the entire divan of imperial officers of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was announced this morning as the result of action yesterday in the annual convention of Negro Shriners which is in progress here together with the biennial conference of Negro Knights Templar. By this action, Caesar R. Blake of Charlotte, N. C., will continue to be imperial potentate.

Included among other members of the divan who were re-elected are Harry Knight of New York, deputy imperial potentate; Clarence W. Baxter of Indianapolis, imperial chief rabbi; Charles D. Freeman of Washington, imperial treasurer; Levi Williams of Jersey City, N. J., imperial recorder; and James A. Jackson of Washington, imperial director of publicity.

The Knights made their preparations this morning for a parade shortly after noon, in which some 2000 plumed and uniformed men would march over the route traversed yesterday by the brilliant patrols of the Shrine.

Future conclaves of the Negro organization of Knights Templar from the various states will be called grand encampments instead of international conferences, and will be held triennially instead of biennially, it was decided in a change of the constitution of the order made at Tuesday's session and given out by the national officers this morning. Thus the next convention will be held in 1929. Election of officers was to be held by the Knights this afternoon or tonight.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

LAST 3 DAYS

In our greatest August Opening of

Fur Coats

Style, Quality

LUXURIOUS is the word that describes our fur coats. There are hundreds of models to choose from; all fashioned from selected prime full-furred pelts, exquisitely matched in every coat. Many are cut on the slim lines and all embody the latest Parisian style features. The collars shirred high about the chin, or in the long, graceful rolling shawl, are both becoming and smart. There is a choice between full or tight sleeves.

Remember, every model bears witness to its Paris inspiration. All pelts in every coat are selected for perfect matching, perfect quality and are perfectly fashioned by experienced makers.

Purchases made during August will appear on October bill rendered November 1, and will be held free of charge until November. The August Opening presents the first choice of skins. Later it is more difficult to secure perfectly matched pelts, and it is doubtful if the present collection can be duplicated.



Price

Our August Opening prices are low, and this fact is brought to our attention more emphatically every day when we note that market quotations on furs show an advance of 25% to 35% over prices prevalent before our August Opening.

Seal-dyed muskrat coats, 275.00 to 495.00
Natural squirrel coats, 425.00 to 550.00
Japanese mink coats, 495.00 to 550.00
Japanese weasel coats, 450.00 to 495.00
Cocoa squirrel coats, 395.00 to 475.00
Leopard coats, 465.00 to 585.00
Mink coats, 875.00 to 1950.00
Brown caracul coats, 195.00 to 975.00
Black caracul coats, 195.00 to 495.00
Pony coats, 155.00 to 295.00
Muskrat coats, 165.00 to 295.00
Raccoon coats, 295.00 to 395.00
Beaver coats, 475.00
Australian opossum coats, 375.00
American broadtail coats, 195.00 to 295.00

Playground Benefits Shown by Children of Salem

Handwork Shown Along With "Pet Show," Including Dogs, Cats, Donkeys, Rabbits, Roosters, Chickens and White Mice

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—Today is children's day in Salem, the day which sees the culmination of their two months work and play in the playgrounds of the city. On the Common is the huge tent with a seating capacity of 10,000 and a thousand feet of display space for exhibits. Here this afternoon and evening they will stage their annual entertainment for parents and friends. Here is displayed their handiwork, the result of weeks of work in the playgrounds, and their pets, a dazed lot of delighted collection of cats and kittens, dogs and donkeys, roosters and rabbits, chickens, pigeons and the inevitable white mice.

Throughout the morning proud or anxious owners hovered about these cages and stalls, receiving admiring comments or giving reassurance to the sometimes nervous but delighted occupants of the cages.

The tent itself which is seeing its second use this year was bought and paid for by the children by receipts from their yearly exhibitions. The handiwork displayed represents everything known in the realm of manual training, and curiously betrays the national characteristics of the different nationalities that make the younger generation in Salem today. There is lace needlework, influenced by generations of French or Italian ancestry; embroidery showing the riot of color that marks the Slavic peoples and there is a tiny hand loom, made by a nine year old Polish boy, on which actual weaving may be done which reflects the training of the family in the mills. There are bird houses and boats, crayon drawings in black and colors that show talent, red work which includes serving trays of all sizes and a variety of designs, dolls in conventional attire, in crepe paper, each designed and showing the taste of the individual child, no two alike, and dolls in Mother Goose costumes, each dressed by a group of children in each of the 13 playgrounds.

And an outstanding feature of this work is that it is in every case well done, from the simplest to the most ambitious undertaking.

The display of flower and vegetable shows the excellent training

which the children receive in this branch of the playground work. Their gardens are taken under supervision as they are on July 1, and the children are taught how to cultivate, weed and grade, with this show their objective and the hope that their products will merit a prize.

This part of the playground program, which was started in wartime to give the children a part in the raising of produce and to teach them to value and conserve food, has been continued from year to year because of the interest displayed by the young folk.

The system which governs the playground movement in Salem consists of a playground committee of three which constitutes an executive board, a group of department executives which meets daily during the season at 9 o'clock to discuss policy, plans and needs of the individual playgrounds, and the instructors' staff, which meet every two weeks for an interchange of ideas.

LAUREL PARK SESSION

TO HEAR DR. GOODSELL

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 26 (Special)—Dr. Charles L. Goodsell, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of America, will deliver the first lecture at the opening of the annual Laurel Park Assembly in Northampton, Saturday evening. His subject will be "The Greatest Story in the World."

Among the other speakers who will

TILDEN WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Defeats C. W. Holman in Newport Tennis Singles, 6-4, 6-3

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—William M. Johnston of San Francisco, Calif., who was indisposed yesterday afternoon, was greatly improved today and it was announced he would be able to resume play in the Newport Invitation tennis tournament tomorrow.

With further play by Johnston in the singles having in the balance, William T. Tilden 2d sailed serenely into the semifinal round with a straight set victory over Cranston W. Holman of Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3.

Despite the lowering skies which began to sprinkle the players toward the end of the second set, the national champion gave one of his most dazzling displays of tennis in the second quarter-final match in the upper half of the draw by out-driving Dr. George T. King of New York, 6-3, 6-2, earning the right to meet Tilden in the semifinals tomorrow.

The heavy court, upon which rain fell in intermittent spurts, made the footing too insecure for Dr. King to bring off the fast net attacks by which he had accomplished the elimination of Julius Seligson yesterday. Alonso's low, bounding shots and his keenness on the defensive during the European player going to the front by early breaks in both sets, and his maintaining his advantage to the end.

James M. Davies of San Francisco, former intercollegiate doubles champion with Philip F. Neer, caused a surprise in the fourth round yesterday by eliminating Francis T. Hunter, seeded New York player, in a spectacular two-hour struggle, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

The victory of Davies overshadowed a hard-fought triumph by Dr. George T. King over Tilden, surprise, the youthful Julius Seligson, and was the outstanding struggle for quarter-final brackets.

Spectacular recoveries kept the gallery on edge, with both players repeatedly within a stroke of victory in the final set. Hunter at one period led 4-1, but Davies pulled back to 3-4, and Seligson squared the count at 4-4 and 5-4.

Three times the New York player was at match point with the score in games at 6-5, but Davies pulled out once more to even terms and finally broke through his opponent's service in the fourth game for the match.

Seligson made a courageous uphill battle against his more experienced opponent in both sets, but he came behind at 4-1 in the first set to twice break through King's terrific service, carrying the set score to 4-2.

King battered Seligson, the boy's back court defense for five straight games at the start of the second set. Heavily Seligson made a heroic stand with superb passing shots to take the next four games. King then tightened up and saved the set with smashing, forcing Seligson to give up the match.

NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Dr. George T. King, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

James M. Davies, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Manuel Alonso, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated George T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Francis T. Hunter and Hugh G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Julius Seligson and Reginald Kazanjan, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Manuel Alonso, Philadelphia, and Watson M. Washburn, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Maurice Bayard and George Churchill, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Howard Langley, Newport, and Frank X. Shields, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Ham and Brian Doherty, Canada, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Philip F. Neer, Seattle, and James M. Davies, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Sydney Smith and C. McR. Winslow Jr., Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

S. R. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Brian L. Norton, San Antonio, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated A. de Herter and L. G. Morris, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Frederic MacGregor, and Neil J. Sullivan, Bethlehem, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Scott H. D. Phillips, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lionel E. Ogden and Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated H. C. Hutter and G. Tewksbury, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Brian L. Norton, San Antonio, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Karl J. Hoffman, and Fritz Broadhurst, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

John Barr and Wilmer Allison, Austin, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated James W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Fred C. Bage, Jr., Springfield, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lewis N. Williams and L. G. Morris, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Thalmer Austin, and Frederick MacGregor, and Neil J. Sullivan, Bethlehem, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lionel E. Ogden and Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Frank X. Shields, and Howard Langley, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

THOS REACH SEMIFINALS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Washington, Boston and St. Louis won their way into the semifinals of the annual baseball tournament of the International players' tourney here yesterday with victories over Pittsburgh, Cleveland and St. Paul, respectively. St. Louis by touching St. Paul for 16 hits and scoring a victory of 14 to 5, a home run by the victor of the first of the tournament, accounting for the run of the first game of the first round. In the afternoon the Washington squad disposed of Pittsburgh, 2 to 0, while Boston's triumph of Cleveland from the title play was by a score of 7 to 5.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Worcester won 4-3 from Lowell.

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Smith to Defend Western Crown

Golf Aspirants Have a Record Score of 68 to Shoot At—Nearly 250 Enter

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—With a record score of 68 to shoot at, MacDonald Smith of New York today was ready to defend his title as western open golf champion over the sporty links of the Highland Golf Club, against nearly 250 other aspirants for the honor.

Among the competitors trying to wrest the honor from Smith were Charles Hall of Birmingham, who yesterday made a 68 for the par 70 links, Walter C. Hagen, professional champion, who scored a 73 in practice, and Charles Evans Jr., the only amateur who has ever taken the western open title, and a score of other stars who have won various honors.

About the only nation's premier golfer was Robert T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, who begged off from this meet on account of being overworked during the British meet in which he won the open title and his hard contest to capture the United States National open trophy at Columbus, Wis., last month. Chicago won the event two years ago was not expected to compete.

No holes as large field to play, only 100 amateurs played the first day and a like number on the second day by the whole field. Par and yardage for the course follows:

Hole	Par	Yards
1	3	380
2	4	445
3	3	173
4	4	438
5	3	354
6	4	364
7	3	183
8	4	402
Total	35	3257
Total	35	3257

Pick-ups

THURSDAY, the fourth day of the week and the third shift in the National League lead, Monday, Pittsburgh beat Cleveland, 4 to 3, and today St. Louis beat Pittsburgh, 4 to 3.

Max G. Carey, former Pittsburgh captain and player, was the star of the game, hitting three home runs and driving in four runs.

The victory of Carey overshadowed a hard-fought triumph by Dr. George T. King over Tilden, surprise, the youthful Julius Seligson, and was the outstanding struggle for quarter-final brackets.

Spectacular recoveries kept the gallery on edge, with both players repeatedly within a stroke of victory in the final set. Hunter at one period led 4-1, but Davies pulled back to 3-4, and Seligson squared the count at 4-4 and 5-4.

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Philip F. Neer, Seattle, and James M. Davies, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Sydney Smith and C. McR. Winslow Jr., Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

S. R. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Brian L. Norton, San Antonio, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated A. de Herter and L. G. Morris, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Frederic MacGregor, and Neil J. Sullivan, Bethlehem, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Scott H. D. Phillips, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lionel E. Ogden and Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated H. C. Hutter and G. Tewksbury, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Brian L. Norton, San Antonio, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Karl J. Hoffman, and Fritz Broadhurst, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

John Barr and Wilmer Allison, Austin, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated James W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Fred C. Bage, Jr., Springfield, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lewis N. Williams and L. G. Morris, New York, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Thalmer Austin, and Frederick MacGregor, and Neil J. Sullivan, Bethlehem, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Lionel E. Ogden and Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, defeated Frank X. Shields, and Howard Langley, Newport, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

THOS REACH SEMIFINALS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Washington, Boston and St. Louis won their way into the semifinals of the annual baseball tournament of the International players' tourney here yesterday with victories over Pittsburgh, Cleveland and St. Paul, respectively. St. Louis by touching St. Paul for 16 hits and scoring a victory of 14 to 5, a home run by the victor of the first of the tournament, accounting for the run of the first game of the first round. In the afternoon the Washington squad disposed of Pittsburgh, 2 to 0, while Boston's triumph of Cleveland from the title play was by a score of 7 to 5.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Worcester won 4-3 from Lowell.

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A. A. Alechine Will Challenge Champion

Challenge Champion

Buenos Aires, Aug. 26 (AP)—ALEXANDER A. ALECHINE, a Russian chess master, plans to challenge Jose R. Capablanca, Cuban holder of the world's chess championship, to a championship match to be held in Buenos Aires early next year.

Alechine, who is here for matches at the Argentine Chess Club, mentioned his plan to President Alechine, who received him yesterday. The President promised his support to the enterprise, and Alechine intends to cable his challenge to Capablanca immediately.

By the Associated Press

Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Aug. 26

Jose R. Capablanca of Havana, chess champion of the world, today declared he would accept a reported challenge from Alexander A. Alechine, Russian chess master, if the challenge were accompanied by a cash guarantee.

Alechine, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires, Arg., was prepared to risk the champion for a match to be played there early next year.

Capablanca said he received many challenges, but few guarantees.

However, the Badgers will have a fighting aggregation in the running, and will be heard from until the season ends at Chicago. A great deal of the present series, however, is available for regular service for the 1926 schedule will demand a high grade of ball from approximately 30 to 40 players, a good position in the standing column.

Thirteen Players Needed

Fourteen "W" men will be on hand on the 15th when the initial roll is called. Of this group five are backs, two are ends and seven are line-men. The 75 candidates aspiring for places on the Cardinal eleven may be classified as follows: Seven quarterbacks, 16 halfbacks, seven fullbacks, 14 ends, 17 tackles, 16 guards and eight centers. This number includes four reserve players from 1925, and several others from the squad.

The new roster will not include 10 players who were the Cardinal a year ago. The list of players is as follows: H. Polak, Paul M. Nelson, R. J. Stipek, L. D. Harmon and Harry F. McAndrews will be a big one, as these men contributed their share and toward placing Wisconsin near the top of the "Big Ten" column. H. J. Saenger, J. M. Conner, F. J. Saenger and M. M. Blackman will also be among the missing.

The invitations were mailed to those men who were on the list last year, and were to be returned to the university last night, but only one was returned. This pitcher, who was named "Frosh" eleven, all-American squad, members of the four-year coaching staff, and the lights of the Army Navy three-game series that brought to a close the successful spring training period.

Five Fine Veterans

Capt. L. D. Harmon, '28, Rolland A. Barnum, '28, Robert L. Kreuz, '27, Edwin Crofoot, '26, and Stanley McGovern, '27, compose the quintette of veteran backs to report for the initial drill next month. Naturally the Badger captain will have first call on one of the halfback posts. He is a reliable ball carrier, a good passer and accurate drop-kicker, as was well established by his record last year.

McGovern, returning after a year's absence from the gridiron, will push all comers for the other half position. He is a fine ball carrier, a good passer and accurate drop-kicker, as was well established by his record last year.

Crofoot, who developed into a very dependable field general for his first season of conference ball, will be much improved. He is a cool, brilliant pilot and sure when receiving punts.

Kreuz and Barnum, Coach Little is well fortified at fullback, although the latter may be shoved over to a halfback because of the number of new fullbacks expected to be added to the team.

Barnum will undoubtedly be in the game most of the time either at half or full, as he is the best punter on the team. He is a consistent performer, and has just about the best punting in the league.

Kreuz, brother of the famous University of Pennsylvania back, is a fine ball carrier, a good passer and accurate drop-kicker, as was well established by his record last year.

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EULOGIES GIVEN

DR. C. W. ELIOT

Harvard Educator's Service
to World Recalled at
Cambridge Chapel

The profound eulogy at the simple services at the college chapel to Harvard's great educator and America's distinguished citizen, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for his enduring service to his profession and to the world in which he lived, was but part of the tribute which his fellow educators, students and men of all callings throughout the world bestowed upon him.

Harvard men, whose university Dr. Eliot during his administration of 40 years guided to the forefront of higher education, and sons of other Alma Mater's joined to pay their respects to the leader whose influence and inspiration had been exerted for good in world affairs as well as in the academic halls.

Replete With Achievement

The words of the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the Old South Church, were brief in eulogy, but in their restraint they breathed the very story of Dr. Eliot's years replete with unflinching achievement. "He was a righteous man; and the

sense of his living righteousness," he said. "God was part of the substance of his being. He was our moral hero and through him we beheld essential Christianity in austere simplicity and loveliness, in its strength and tenderness, in its benignity and in perpetual bloom."

"He led the academic mind of the Nation on a new highway; he spoke to American citizens as no other man of the time has done; and today his shadow, whether men know it or not, lies athwart the whole breadth of the land, and a reconciling and healing trace, and there it will lie forever."

Furtherance of His Ideals
"For those of us who have known him for many years, and who have toiled by his side, he was our rock and our fortress in our struggle for righteousness. When we thought of the other world and of him, simple, calm, grand, we involuntarily cry out:

"Never to the mansions where the mighty rest
"Since his foundation came a nobler rest."
"I must say no more; I seem to hear a voice from beyond time admonishing me, and saying:
"Speak no more of his renown.
In the great cathedral (of nature) leave him; 'God accept him; Christ receive him.'"

"In the light of his ideals, in the splendor of his achievements, and in the cheer of his high example we pledge our best to the university whose glory he was and to the country whose greatest private citizen he has been for a generation of years."

AIR TRAVEL JUST COMMONPLACE
IN EUROPE, AMERICAN FINDS

(Continued from Page 1)

\$500,000 to \$750,000 a year, Belgium and Switzerland for lesser amounts.

Interesting Record

There are lots of results to show for the expenditures. The passenger air lines in Europe are but six years old. Last year about 6,000,000 miles were flown and 100,000 passengers carried on regular air routes.

"These figures will probably go up in the next ten years. Many things support such a prospect. Familiarity is a great educator. As the strangeness of a thing diminishes, people's fear of it lessens. The record of air travel shows up good."

"The one dominant factor in promoting aviation, as it is the main spring in all European affairs, is in military preparation."

"France, Great Britain and Germany are all on their toes."

"France's civil aviation seems to be just a handmaiden for her military air establishment. There are 30 companies building planes in France. There are four or five companies operating passenger routes. The life of a plane is estimated to be about 2000 hours of flying. These French companies are required to operate their planes about 300 hours, then store that plane and take out a new one for operation."

"We rode from Paris to London in Farman Goliath, which is a standard type of bomber in the French military service. It is an enormous biplane with an engine on either side of the fuselage attached to the lower wing, equipped with a dozen wicker chairs."

"Great Britain's protective purpose is not obvious but it is there nevertheless. The Imperial Airways Limited is a consolidation of all English companies and while Sir Eric Geddes and his associates have been trying to get the four English air lines on a better paying basis, Great Britain continues putting up a half million and more a year and will continue to put up."

"Germany's position is unique in regard to aviation. It has two big companies. One is the Deutsche Aero Lloyd and the other is the Junkers Luftverkehr. The first is primarily promoting commercial aviation. The latter is promoting commercial aviation as a means of establishing control of commercial aviation in as many countries outside of Great Britain and France as it can—all no doubt for the fatherland."

How Germany Works

"Under the Versailles Treaty nine restrictions were imposed on Germany in relation to airplane construction. All that country's airplane material was taken away from her. These two things that at first appeared to be a curse and were so meant turned out to be a blessing. By the latter move, Germany was rid of a lot of obsolescent material. By the imposition of the nine rules or restrictions German ingenuity, and German patriotism were challenged."

"German engineers and constructors substituted better ideas for those prohibited or go around the restrictions if there was no other way. German patriotism joined hands with German manufacture and capital. The result was the Junkers Verano, a nation-wide society for the spreading of civil aviation propaganda, an ex-war pilots association, German aero clubs, scores of amateur flying clubs. Military flying schools in Germany are prohibited by the Versailles Treaty provisions. However, Germany has 26 civilian flying schools, while England has only four and France only a dozen."

"There are 19 manufacturing concerns in Germany. States and towns of the Republic are in on the game with cash investments. Bavaria is security for a loan of 1,500,000 gold marks to the Junkers Company. In addition to being a donor of over 1,000,000 gold marks for promotion of air lines in Bavaria. The State of Baden gave 200,000 gold marks for a similar purpose. The city gave 50,000, Württemberg and Stuttgart each invested 200,000 gold marks in Aero Lloyd."

"And so on down the whole list of German cities. Splendid aerodromes and landing fields are owned and maintained by the municipalities. The Government subsidy is around 5,000,000 gold marks a year. Each of these big companies has a fleet of 60 or 70 machines in service. In 1919, they started carrying a couple of thousands passengers and 100,000 kilograms of freight. Today they are carrying it, estimated at the rate of 60,000 passengers and 500,000 kilograms of freight a year."

"The Germans are not putting out much about their development work."

But a casual traveler can see enough to make him guess a plenty.

"We rode from Munich to Vienna. Munich was an eye opener. Five giant machines left the Munich field, Oberwiesfeld, in the half hour we were waiting to be called to board our plane for Vienna. These machines were headed for Zurich, Innsbruck, Stuttgart, Berlin and Frankfurt. There were not less than four passengers going in any one of them. It was the busiest transportation place outside of a railroad terminal I had seen outside of Paris."

How "Big Boy" Acted

"Now let me tell you a word about the big boy, in which we were to ride the storm, for such was ahead of us along the Danube. It was all metal—a monoplane, the single wing on each side of the fuselage or carriage sticking straight out without the sign of a brace or support. These wings are of cantilever steel construction and covered with duralumin. They are so expensive that four rows of 40 men each can stand on each wing without crowding."

"The type patented by Prof. Hugo Junkers is known as the 'one piece' type. It is, in fact, a move power and accommodation are contained within the flying surface and are not extraneous to it. This machine weighed 6 tons (12,000 pounds). This enormous weight plus passengers and baggage was lifted and pulled through the air by three motors, one directly in front of the fuselage and one on each wing. Two pilots side by side steered the ship, and believe me, they steered it straight through wind, clouds and sleet. It cut through those currents like the steamship Majestic plowed through the peaceful waters of the Atlantic coming home."

"We arrived in Vienna right on the dot. Indeed in every one of the half dozen or more rides we took we were always on time or ahead of the schedule except in crossing the channel lines on a better paying basis, Great Britain continues putting up a half million and more a year and will continue to put up."

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CHICAGO SCANS
TAX VALUATIONCivic Boards Seek to Keep
Rate Down by Equalizing
the Burden

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—In an effort to increase the city's revenue without raising the tax rate, a joint committee of the Chicago Board of Education and the City Council is filing complaints before the Board of Review of what it considers flagrant cases of under-valuation of property. It has filed 2600 complaints and plans to increase the number to 6000 in the near future, according to Ernest S. Hodges, special assistant corporation counsel and attorney for the City Council's Finance Committee. These represent, he says, what the committee considers the most obvious undervaluations among the 18,000

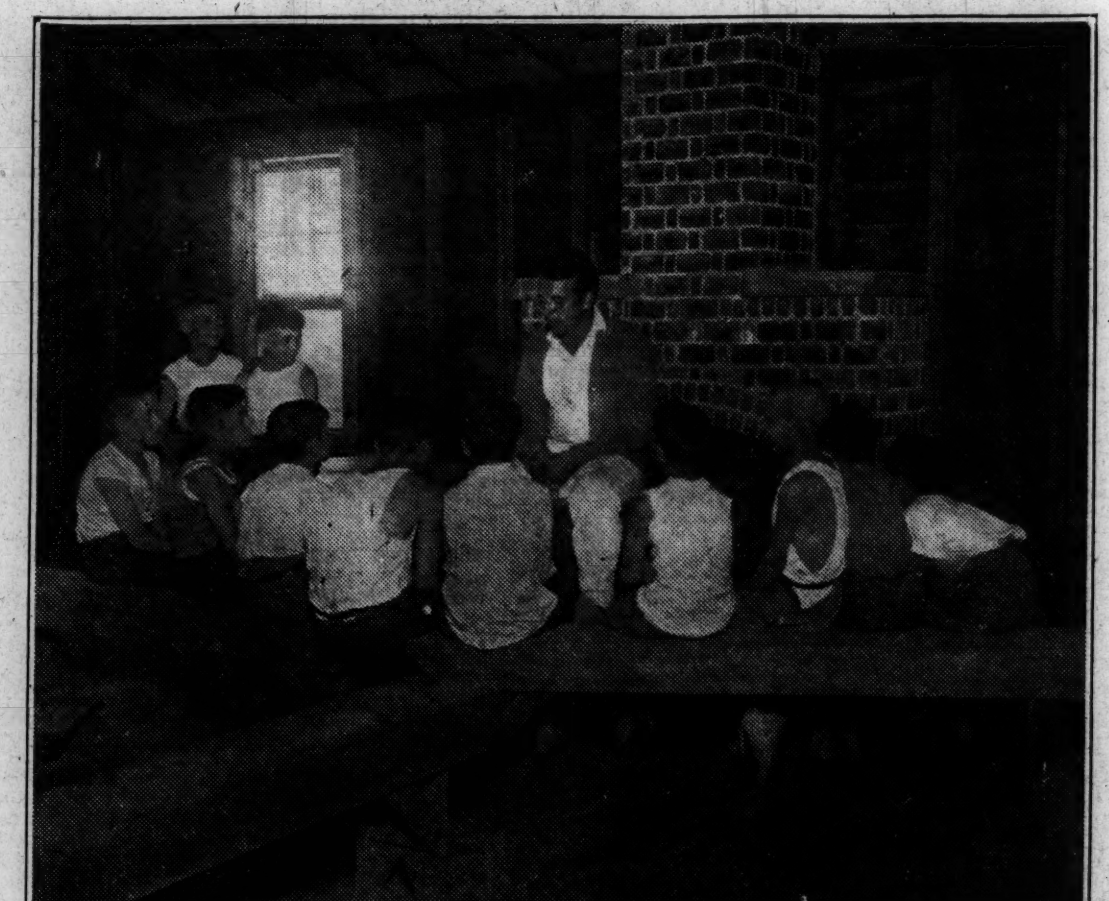
pieces of property it has studied in the last few months.

"The small taxpayers pay more than their just share of the taxes," said Captain Hodges. "We aim to raise the valuation only for those persons who are not paying their proper share. So far, results of our investigations support the charge made by Mayor Dever that millions of dollars are lost to the city every year from undervaluation."

Inefficient assessing is held by various groups, including the Chicago Teachers' Federation, to be the chief cause of the financial difficulties which confront the Board of Education. Increase in property value has not kept pace with the normal increase in the cost of education, which is about \$2,500,000 a year, said N. B. Henry, secretary of the finance committee of the board. Unless valuation is increased or other resources obtained, the Board of Education will have exhausted its borrowing power by the end of this year, he said.

Downtown business property is being studied by the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company of Philadelphia. This report has not yet been received by the committee.

Retelling "That Story From 'Treasure Island'"



2000 Boys From New York's Lower East Side Have Enjoyed a Two Weeks' Vacation at Camp William Carey, Near Jamesport, L. I.

OPPOSES CHANGE
IN MEXICAN LAWSenor Tejada Says Amend-
ment Would Lead to New
Religious Conflicts

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (P)—According to El Universal, Senor Tejada, Secretary of the Interior, says he is opposed to any change of the religious clauses of the constitution which have brought about the present discord between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government and which the church purposes to endeavor to have amended or repealed by Congress.

The secretary said an amendment of the religious section of the constitution would "throw Mexico back to the dark ages preceding the present wars and would arouse new combats over the religious question."

The committee of the Roman Catholic episcopate was still studying various aspects of the situation and going through the details of the memorandum which is to be presented to Congress seeking a change in the religious clauses.

Disruption of Trade
The business slump due to the economic boycott called by the League for Defense of Religious Liberty is growing worse. The prevalent opinion among business men is that unless some solution of the controversy between the church and the state is found the country is facing the prospect of general business distress.

The foreign minister, Senor Saenz has conferred with President Calles and it is understood that he repeated to the President his denial of the remarks attributed to him in a recent interview at San Antonio. He assured the President that his position was for the enforcement of the law which declares no appointee can be paid salary for a recess appointment if the vacancy existed during the session of Congress.

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NEW PATTERNS

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BOY CAMPERS VIE
IN MANY CONTESTSDormitory Groups "Slick Up"
for Daily Inspection

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Approximately 2000 boys from the lower East Side have had a free vacation this summer at Camp William Carey, near Jamesport, L. I., established and maintained by the Boys' Club of New York. The club, through its many benefactors, provides two weeks of outdoor life for its members every year. Swimming twice a day, hiking, baseball and volley ball tournaments, collecting for the club's natural history museum, wild flowers contests and story hours fill the 14 days with wholesome recreation.

"The boys do all the work at this camp, except the cooking," an official of the club said. "They police the kitchen and dormitories with a keen eye for any work left undone. Inspection twice a day is the rule and great is the suspense for each dormitory group before hearing the results of the inspection, for the cleanest, most orderly dormitory of the day is decorated with the camp flag."

"Hundreds of the boys learn to swim every year, as swimming instruction is compulsory. The beach is under the strict supervision of 28 men and during the 26 years of the existence of Camp Carey there has been an unbroken record for safety."

ERIE TRUST CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (P)—The Erie Railroad is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$355,000 of equipment trust certificates.

Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

WILLIAM J. HALLIDAY

Liberty 3356

321 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

MISS S. C. GROVES

Everything Man Wears

CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP

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Confectioners, Caterers, Fancy Pastries

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11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Shirts, Suits and Hosiery

HABERDASHERY

for the VACATION

is one of the busiest men in this community and has made a fine success out of his profession as an architect.

For 17 years he has been designing homes and public buildings, most of which he has never seen.

With pluck that is rare Mr. Schaefer has succeeded what he could from his profession as a carpenter and has added to his knowledge through study until at present the handicapped man acts as an architect in designing homes for residents in Campbellsport, West Bend and in Milwaukee.

Mr. Schaefer's unusual cheerfulness and ready smile are the marvel of all who know him. He refuses to be downcast. It doesn't pay, he says.

Mr. Schaefer's bed is in the front room of his home on East Main Street. Three bay windows at his side give him an excellent view of the flowers and shrubs on his own lawn and the homes on the other side of the street.

"I never had any training in mechanical drawing," Mr. Schaefer says. "But I had used drawings and blue prints in my profession work, and after I decided I wanted to learn how to design houses, I procured some textbooks and put myself to work. It was not long until I made the plans for my first contract house." One of the buildings he designed is the Odd Fellows' Hall and post office here.

Handling the T-square and other tools of an architect does not occupy all his time. He is an expert with the embroidery needle. Keeping the family buttons tight is another little sideline. He keeps busy, and no doubt that's one reason why he is happy and is without gray hair.

Elk Falls, Kan.

Special Correspondence

HARRIET, aged five, had received among other things three dolls at Christmas time. On Christmas day a neighbor with her two small daughters stopped to call. When it was time for them to leave, one of the little girls was holding one of the dolls close to her and announced that she wanted to take it home with her. Tears welled in the mother's eyes for she knew their little stockings had certainly not been very full this year but she quickly said, "Why no dear, Harriet has scarcely had time to get acquainted with the dolls herself."

Harriet's mother stepped in and suggested, "Since they are Harriet's dolls, suppose we let her decide." She must have known her little daughter's generous heart for Harriet quickly picked up the remaining doll and placing it in the arms of the other little neighbor, said, "Why, of course, and Mother isn't it fine there are three, for that makes just one apiece."

GUARDING INVESTORS
IN LAND PURCHASES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Efforts of the Better Business Bureau to check fraudulent real-estate promotion in Long Island have won, with cooperation and resulted in nearly every case in the discontinuance of false or misleading advertising practices, according to a report just issued by the bureau.

One of the most difficult problems the bureau has had to meet, the report said, was that of preventing speculations by small investors at Muscle Shoals. In an effort to offset the false propaganda that has been circulated concerning the industrial possibilities of that district, the bureau has prepared and distributed widely through libraries, periodicals, and other channels of information, the results of its own investigations, which are embraced in a special bulletin entitled "Muscle Shoals, Real and Imaginary."

Henry Millhauser

2436 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

DELICATESSEN

PASTRIES SALADS LUNCHEONS

SERVED

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER

Strictly First-Class Home-Cooked Foods

Closed Sundays Until September

The Mt. Royal Inn

Charles Street at Mt. Royal Avenue

Vernon 3133

BALTIMORE, MD.

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PROF. JOSE PLOJAN: "I am prepared for things of beauty at any moment."

THE REV. J. H. HOOPER: "The old idea of sin has been done away, but the new idea of sin as a denial of the ideal self is one that should gain currency."

LIQUOR TRADE'S PROFITS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The liquor trade's high profits, even under state management, are shown by a report now published on the Government public house control in Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth during the past official year. The net profits which accrued to the exchequer, after meeting all current expenditure and interest charges in the 12 months are £95,000. This brings the total surplus assets over liabilities since this experiment was started in 1916 to £242,000.

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Music in San Francisco

Special Correspondence

TWO concerts by organizations that live for their own purposes, and come before the public only as an afterthought, have had a share in the music schedule here during the past fortnight. The famous Bohemian Club gave a program in which it reproduced parts of several music dramas written for private performance among the Redwoods of Bohemian Grove. The Pacific Singers presented a 600-voice concert at the Civic Auditorium.

Of most immediate importance in the Bohemian Club concert were the selections from the play of this year, "Truth," with poetic text by George Sterling and music by Domenico Brescia. The composer directed a full orchestra and assisting vocalists in an excellent performance of his work. The program included also selections from the 1913 play of Herman Perlet, "The Fall of Ug"; the 1925 play of George Edwards, "Wings"; and the 1908 play of Wallace Sabin, "St. Patrick of Tara."

The titles suggest accurately that the typical Bohemian Grove music drama is elaborately allegorical and ceremoniously spectacular in subject matter and production. Each summer the club begins its fortnight of pleasure and seclusion in the grove with a joyous "Cremation of Care," and ends with the year's play, whose purpose is postulated to be most serious and helpful to the art of music drama.

Distinguished Visitors

In fact the preparation of a score is confined each year to a composer arbitrarily chosen by officers of the club. The result is that the average work is mediocre in musical conception and incompetent in workmanship. Occasionally the defect of workmanship is minimized, as it was this year by the seasoned musician-ship of Mr. Brescia. Unfortunately his score does not appear to be of important value.

It might seem unnecessary to analyze in such detail the pleasure of the Bohemian Club except that it is an organization of super tradition, distinguished international membership and great influence, and it expresses serious aesthetic intentions. The Crown Prince of Sweden, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, John McCormack, Mischa Elman, Lawrence Tibbett, and Clarence Whitehill were this year, for example, participants or witnesses in the activities of the encampment. The Bohemian Club ought to find a more effective way of practicing its devotion to the high art of music drama.

The Pacific Singers, of which Frederick Schiller is the efficient director, consists of many member clubs, all of them German and most of them Männerchor. Week in and week out throughout the year they give pleasure to themselves and friends in San Francisco and cities near by by singing for the love of it. Theirs, however, is much higher than any dilettante standard, both in performance and in choral work. Their public program consisted of light orchestral numbers, German folk songs done a cappella by various combinations of the great choral

force, and compositions of Schubert, Mendelssohn and other masters. Arthur Luis aided Mr. Schiller as conductor, and Gertrude Weidemann, soprano, was assisting artist.

Mr. Sokoloff Returns

Returned from appearances at the head of the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia orchestras, Nikolai Sokoloff, regular Cleveland leader, is again in San Francisco directing local and suburban summer concerts. His San Mateo outdoor program Sunday included Loeffler's "Pagan Poem," in which Beryl Rubinstein was an admirable pianistic coadjutor, the Prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," the "March of the Sifidar," by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, and Dvorak's "New World" Symphony.

In San Francisco last night he conducted before 7000 persons a program made up of Thomas "Mignon" Overture, Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, Respighi's "Fountains of Rome," and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" March. An organ was brought into play to enrich the sonority of the last two scores, the former of which had as great success as it did recently when Mr. Sokoloff presented it in San Mateo.

Force and Effect

The Cleveland guest is a thoroughly routinized leader. His work is more noteworthy for force and studious calculation of effect than for natural sympathy of phrasing, tone and nuance. His best achievement is in such modern scores as the "Fountains of Rome" and the "Pagan Poem."

Loeffler's work, which is based programmatically on the refrain "Draw from the city my songs, draw Daphnis home," from one of the Virgil Eclogues, is a rounded masterpiece, and was received by the audience as such, little known as it has been in this part of the country. The New England composer has in his style sensitized the broad drama of Strauss by important French influence, so that his moods are often irresistibly forceful without being theatrical.

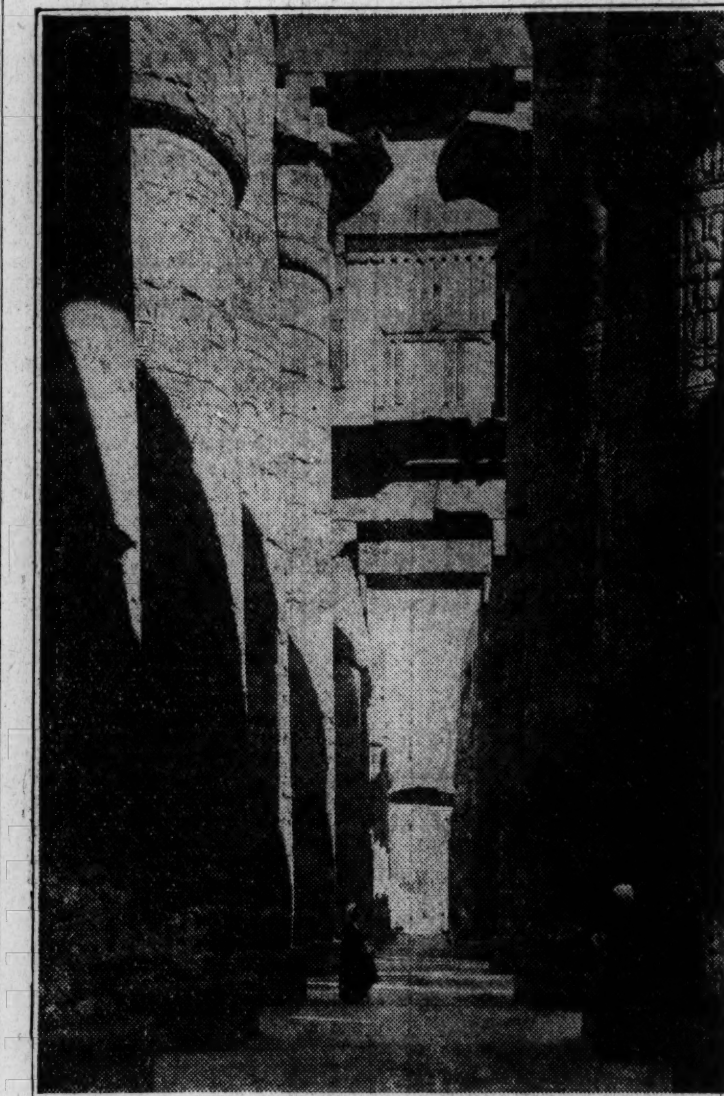
The distant theme of three trumpets, a musical refrain analogous to the verse quoted above, is an inspiration of authentic genius. It has the haunting beauty that is always arresting without ceasing upon repetition to be elusively attractive. Here is in microcosm the mood of the whole poem, a work wistfully expressive with restless melancholy.

"Sesqui" Concert

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The program of this evening's concert in the auditorium of the Sesquiennial, the second under the guest conductorship of Dr. Artur Rodzinski, was the subject of some last-minute changes. Dr. Rodzinski canceled the Tchaikovsky Symphony "Pathétique" because of the many times it has previously been performed at these concerts, substituting for it Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vltava" (The Moldau), and four numbers from the incidental music of Mendelssohn to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's

Dream" were played in place of Ravel's ballet suite "Daphnis et Chloé." The other numbers were "Der Freischütz" overture and the Polovtsian dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

The Smetana number was especially well played. Likewise the Mendelssohn items were beautifully rendered, John Fischer, solo flute, and Anton Horner, first horn, doing superb work respectively in the great solos of the Scherzo and the Nocturne. The audience was one of the largest that has yet assembled at these concerts and one of the most enthusiastic also.



IN THE HYPOSTYLE HALL, KARNAK

Karnak Temple Preservation

Special Correspondence

CAIRO

P. C. PASTOUR, Director-General of the State Buildings Administration, has visited Karnak with the object of inspecting columns of the Temple of Amen-Ra, in which disquieting cracks have again made their appearance since preservation work was discontinued in 1925.

During the period of the yearly inundation, when whole tracts of the

complished, more ambitious schemes for the reconstruction of parts of the now ruined temple courts will likely be considered and put in hand.

The Grand Hypostyle Hall of the Temple of Karnak has often been called one of the wonders of the world. Its area of over 5000 square meters could comfortably inclose the whole of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. The hall contains 134 immense columns set in 16 rows, the columns on either side of the central aisle measuring over 24 meters in height and more than 10 meters in circumference. Some of the columns still support massive blocks of masonry forming part of the roof which at one time completely covered the Hall.

On the Future of Indian Architecture

Special Correspondence

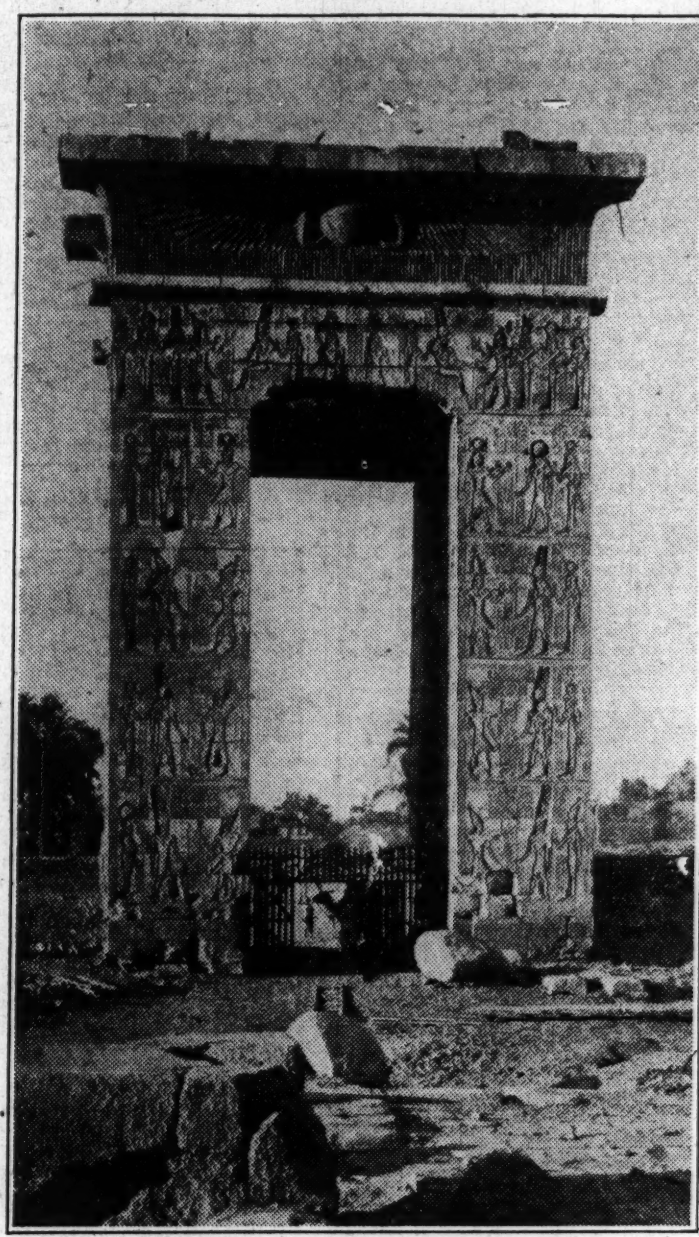
BOMBAY

THE Future of the Architectural Profession in India was the theme of an address by T. W. Ditchburn, president of the Bombay Architectural Association, in opening the new session of the association recently at the Bombay School of Art.

The president at the outset referred to the alliance of the association with the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he considered a great achievement. The decision of their representation to hold the examination in India to qualify for the coveted distinction of membership degrees and the diplomas of the Royal Institute was one which was greatly appreciated by the association and by architects generally in India. While the conditions appertaining to the Indian student, Mr. Ditchburn said, would be somewhat altered by the decision to hold the examination in India, he would have the advantage that instead of adopting, for example, as his testimonies of study measured drawings of Gothic and classical work, he would be able to devote himself to indigenous styles of architecture, and learn therefrom a good deal more of those styles.

There was one matter, however, in which the student in India would be handicapped as compared with the student who went to London, and that was the architectural libraries provided by the Royal Institute of British Architects and other institutions. The president, therefore, urged that they should endeavor to collect a library worthy of their association and obtain as much literature, not only of a general character, but appertaining particularly to Indian architecture and archeology. He deplored that the literature relating to Indian architecture at present available was of a very scanty nature.

Among the functions of architecture, Mr. Ditchburn continued, could be traced the social history of nations written in brick and stone, by



NORTH GATE OF KARNAK TEMPLE

the architect of each succeeding decade, but it was to be regretted that the history of the immediate past and present decade in India would have very little to record in the buildings, as they knew from experience, having but a comparatively short life. In wandering round parts of Bombay today, he said, in some side streets one could still see, shut away in inconspicuous places, examples of beautiful old Indian wood-carving work and decorated ornament of more than 100 years' existence, but these were rapidly being lost to posterity by being demolished to make way for the lath and plaster fronts that endured but for a short period and would not, he thought, leave their mark in the annals of Indian architectural history. While the modern building, it must be admitted, was a great advance in respect of internal planning and ventilation over the older structures, the art had apparently been

lost of lavishing untold care and attention on detail work and the elevations suffered as a result.

When they came to compare the present-day work with the achievements of the past, it could not but be admitted, the speaker added, that Indian art had lost a great deal of its vitality during the past two centuries. In fact, the last century had for architecture been a very decadent one. This might have been due to the lack of appreciation of architecture or to the endeavors made to graft on to Indian structure the motifs and features of other styles, and while this might be an advantage in the assistance of the development of a modern Indian style suitable to all conditions and requirements, this grafting or copying had not been carried out judiciously in many cases and, therefore, naturally appeared on completion as travesties of the original ideas. There had still, how-

ever, in the country numerous examples of the fine Indian art at their disposal for cultivation.

Proceeding, the president observed that when one studied the parallels of other countries it was extremely difficult to predict what course Indian architecture would follow in the future. At the moment the general feeling was toward the revival of Indian architecture, resembling more closely the features and motifs exemplified in the more virile periods of progress in Indian art. He urged that they should study the architecture of the past, assimilate the rules underlying the composition and harmony of these structures, and so endeavor to breathe the atmosphere of the bygone ages.

Having done so, they should close that compartment temporarily of acquired aesthetic knowledge, and consider the advancement of humanity and the present-day requirements of improved hygienic conditions and the alteration in the outlook of people today compared with their ancestors, then with the fusion of the atmosphere of the past with that of the present there should evolve structures essentially Indian in character and conforming to the tenets and requirements of modern customs and existence. This was a condition which he thought would be the outcome of their desire for the institution of a style of architecture which could be termed typically Indian in character and composition. The buildings in India must reflect the aspirations and ideals of the country. There were many anomalies in the profession in India, Mr. Ditchburn said in conclusion, which they must strive to correct and bring the profession more into conformity with the professional codes as understood by their fellow practitioners in other spheres.

As a move toward the end which Mr. Ditchburn has in view there will be a special session of architects throughout India to be held in Bombay in December, when one of their first moves for the unification of the profession will be the formation of an Indian Institute of Architects, in which they are expected to have the full support and sympathy of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Sam H. Harris is to present "We Americans," on Sept. 13 at Teller's Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn.

Albertina Rasch has been re-engaged to direct the ballet "The Hippodrome, New York, which opens for the new season next Monday.

Universal is to make a film of a story written by Bayard Veillet, called "Held by the Law."

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New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Walter Hampden announces the opening of his theater during the last week in September. "Queen High," a musical comedy, is to open at the Ambassador Theatre, New York, Sept. 1. The book is an adaptation by B. G. de Sylva and Lawrence Schwab of Edward Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes," and the music is by Lewis E. Gensler.

Frank Conroy and John Halliday will be in the cast of "Sour Grapes" when it opens at the Longacre Theatre on Sept. 6.

To carry out the repertory system which it has planned for the coming season the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, will divide its company of players into three groups. There will be a permanent company of ten players, already selected; an associate group of actors, dancers and singers who may be called upon to fill parts left vacant by the permanent company, and a semi-professional organization of players who are planning stage careers. These last will be used in minor parts or ensembles.

"Potash and Perlmutter, Detectives," in which Ludwig Satz is starred, will give its New York premiere at the Ritz Theatre on Aug. 31.

"Love Is Like That," is a comedy by S. N. Behrman and J. K. Nicholson, is to be presented this week in Cincinnati by the Stuart Walker Company. Next week that organization will sponsor the premiere of "Beatrice and the Blackguard," a costume play by E. Goodman with McKay, Morris and Ellis Baker in the leading roles.

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To Our Readers

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Purple Columbine's Story

"I WISH, I wish," cooed a dove as it sat on the garden wall. "Be careful what you wish, for wishes come true in the garden," sweet Euphemia Petunia warned her. "Once, not so long ago, I wished that some new flowers would come to the garden, and in no time at all the gardener and two other men came and planted that beautiful bed of wild flowers you see below you. I was so startled at having my wish come true like that, that I have made it a rule to think three times before making a wish. This wish turned out splendidly, but just suppose it hadn't!"

"Exactly, suppose it had not!" said Purple Columbine, every one of her five handsome petals fluttering with excitement. "My dears, did I ever tell you how I happened to come here?"

"No, no. Do tell us!" cried all the flowers in chorus. "Well, you see it was this way," began Purple Columbine. "I grew in a crevice of a great bare rock on a mountain side. Near by grew a fir tree. The three of us were always there—the mountain, the fir tree and myself. But everything else came and went. Overhead the clouds chased one another in jolly races. Birds and bees and butterflies visited us and flew away. Far below in the canyon a stream never ceased running. Chipmunks and squirrels scampered up the tree and about the mountain and then away. I kept wondering where they all went—the clouds, the birds and bees and butterflies, the creek, the chipmunks and the squirrels that never remained still."

"So one day when I had wondered a long time about it, I sighed, and wished I could travel too, instead of always remaining in one spot. And 'in no time at all,' as Euphemia says, I was riding along in an automobile. I really was, and I did not care for it in the least."

"A man came and dug me up, wrapped me in moss and damp leaves, and placed me in a box in his car. My dears, I can't tell you how I felt bumping along in that car, with the scenery flying past. It was most unpleasant! I assure you I regretted making that wish. You see, the wishes of flowers came true everywhere, not only in the garden. Flowers are meant to remain in one spot, not to

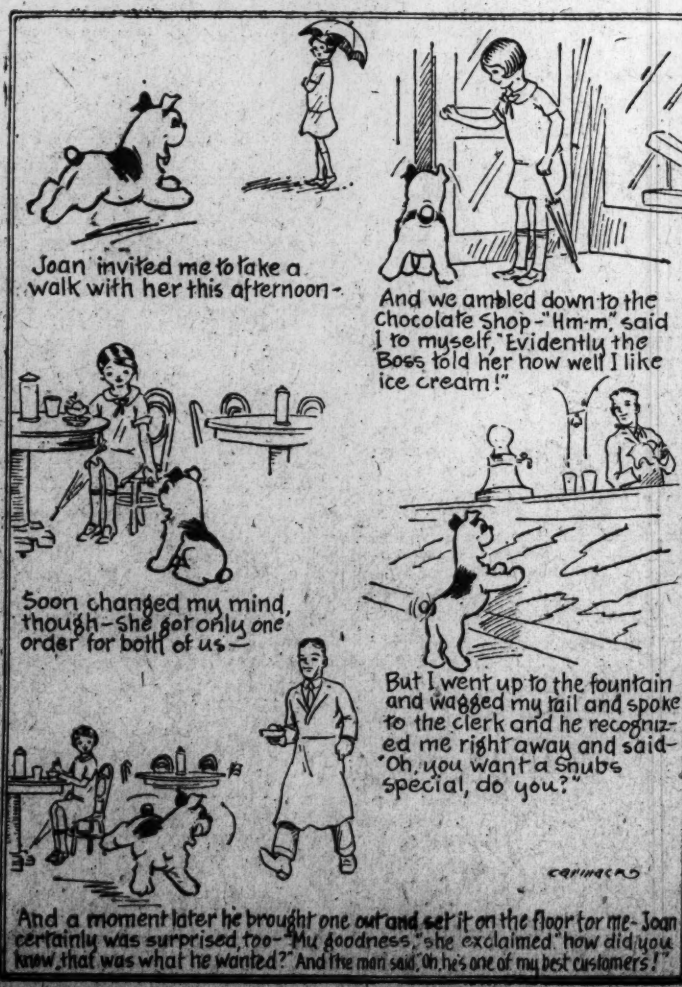
move about like chipmunks, but what was I to do about it?"

"As we drove by this garden I wished I were here instead of bounding along in that car. And in no time at all, here I was—the most astonished flower in the world."

"So now, little dove, be careful what you wish! I add my warning to Euphemia's."

The dove laughed softly, saying: "Oh, my wish has already come true. I wished somebody would tell me a story, and you did. Thank you very much."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Joan invited me to take a walk with her this afternoon.

And we ambled down to the chocolate shop. "Hm-m," said I to myself. "Evidently the boys told her how well I like ice cream!"

Soon changed my mind, though—she got only one order for both of us.

But I went up to the fountain and wagged my tail and spoke to the clerk and he recognized me right away and said: "Oh, you want a Snubs special, do you?"

And a moment later he brought one out and set it on the floor for me. Joan certainly was surprised too. "My goodness," she exclaimed, "how did you know that was what he wanted?" And the man said, "He's one of my best customers!"

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Big Six of Little Turtle Island

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

Part II

THREE days after the meeting between Bob and Sandy, Bob was pulling her canoe up the shore of Crooked River when a craft bearing a mackerel shift mast, a roll of canvas, a camp grate, a frying pan, a hatchet, a huge picnic basket, three boys and a dog, came bobbing down the narrow channel between the pebbly shoals. "Look out!" she called, but too late. The heavy canoe bumped her, pushing it broadside to the current, scraped against Lone Rock midstream, and then basket, hatchet, pan, grate, canvas, Sandy and his dog, Bruce, Pete and Pat rolled over into the shallow water.

Bob, aground on a bar, poled for the basket, the floating buns and two paper bags, finally stepping into the water in her efforts. Pete was fishing for the frying pan with his canoe paddle, while Pat and Sandy, after righting the canoe, waded about collecting rescued supplies. All were overcome with laughter.

"You looked ever so funny," Bob shouted merrily, when they had assembled on the bank.

"So did you, poling for buns," Sandy grinned in reply. "We're sorry we upset you."

"You're Bob Bouscaron," Pat added, when they had sobered down. "Sandy told us about you. You're a peach, we think." The boys gathered sticks and built a fire. Bob repacked the damaged lunch.

"Wish we could ask you to come with us," Pete confessed when they were ready to go on. "But the others will be there, and they'll—they—they!" He gave out in confusion.

A Friendly Laugh

"Oh, I couldn't care anyway," Bob hastened to interrupt. "Star Lake is so far for a girl to paddle!" The boys, aware that this girl knew every inch of Star Lake and even the Crooked River rapids beyond it, looked up in astonishment and met dancing gray eyes. Then they all laughed again and felt more friendly.

When Bob had poled up to the bend she looked back and saw the red canoe poised on a patch of still water just below the rapids, and three hands in air waving a farewell salute.

After that the Williams twins and Sandy were often at Birch Lodge, but Jack Mandel and Ned Butterfield did not join them. Bob learned from Sandy that there were sometimes remarks in the wigwag of the Big Six of Little Turtle Island and even the Crooked River rapids beyond it, looked up in astonishment and met dancing gray eyes. Then they all laughed again and felt more friendly.

Then unexpectedly Bob made another conquest.

It was an uncommonly hot day for the North Woods Country. The scent of pine hung heavy in the air and not a breeze stirred. Bob, who had been helping her father all the afternoon, had at length climbed up into her favorite tree-crook, from which she could view the larger part of Pelican Lake and its pretty outlet that flowed into Crooked River between far wooded shores. She had been reading absently, for she was a hungry reader; but a flush of wind, making her look up, called her attention to the ragged clouds skudding across the sky and then to the rumbling lake.

Whitecaps on Pelican

"Pelican certainly can stir up quickly," she commented aloud, noting the fringed whitecaps in choppy ridges. Then for a time she was lost again in her book.

When the wind began to sway the tree tops she decided to climb down. At that moment, her gray eyes surveying the roughened lake, she suddenly saw something bobbing on the open water about half way between the island and the mainland. An overturned canoe, sail-rigged, was floating prone. Then she saw a figure, someone sitting on the upturned end of the canoe.

Scrambling to the ground, Bob dashed in to her mother, who set out immediately to inform Mr. Bouscaron on the Pine Crest tennis courts. But Bob was used to meeting emergencies. Calling to Mrs. Bouscaron that she was setting out, she ran to the Whartons' private landing, for the lake was too rough for the light Bouscaron canoes, and jumping into the Whartons' heavy rowboat, she untied the painter and was soon pulling for her goal. It was a hard trip against wind and waves but she rowed steadily until she could coast alongside the green canoe.

"Sort of wet?" she asked, as Jack Mandel crawled over the stern and took the second pair of oars. "I'm glad I happened to see you so soon."

"So am I, Bob," Jack replied briefly. "I had visions of myself sitting there until the mailbox came from the mainland." And they pulled for the launch in which Mr. Bouscaron and Mr. Wharton were coming out to meet them.

Jack said very little to Bob, as they all rescued the canoe and towed it home behind the motorboat, but somehow Bob felt that she had made a friend. And events proved that she was right.

Jack's Picnic Supper

The next morning an invitation from the Mandels came to Birch Lodge, borne by Jack himself. The four other families of Little Turtle Island were invited to a picnic supper in the Mandelhurst garden, a party frankly in honor of Bob and very much managed by Jack as special host. So that when the three Bouscarons set out that afternoon, Bob had done the first dress she had worn that summer.

"It may ruin my slowly won reputation with the Big Six and entirely finish me with Ned Butterfield to look so thoroughly a girl," she confided whimsically to her father and mother as they walked along the shore path. "But after all, I am a girl; and somehow if those boys don't like me for what I am, I'd rather go without their fun."

"You are my own Bob," replied her father, looking down at the slender figure in lavender. "I like you in your brown corduroys and red middie, and I like you in the dainty dresses you and your mother seem to conjure up—but then, I suspect

that it's not your clothes that matter, but you yourself. And here we are!" Bob never forgot that picnic, for several reasons.

She was soon assured about the four boys, who were thoroughly friendly—Jack falling into line with the twins and Sandy. Ned, however, held aloof. Bob puzzled about that.

The storm that had seemed so near yesterday, had not yet broken. A hot wind was still blowing. Somebody mentioned that there were forest fires on the Upper Peninsula.

"If it would only rain for a week and stop this drought!" Bob exclaimed.

"It would also stop your keen games of tennis if it did," came a swift reply; and the girl realized that it was Ned who had spoken. A compliment from Ned, and about her tennis! Ned, the best player on the island, who had what Sandy called a "fiery serve." She turned, her face lit up with pleasure.

Just then the hot breeze brought an unmistakable odor. Pine smoke! The Bouscarons recognized it first.

"The woods," said Mr. Bouscaron and immediately took command of the situation. "I'll take Bob and find out where they're caught. Mrs. Wharton, will you get word to the mainland? The rest of you follow us as soon as you can collect things for fire fighting. Listen for our calls." And Bob and her father were off on the hunt.

Fighting the Fire

They were not long in finding the place. Beyond the Point the woods were crackling, the wind fanning the flames. The men and boys arrived shortly with hatchets, axes, chemicals, and buckets. Even then, Bob, forgetting everything but her desire to help, worked on at her father's side.

"You don't need to stay, Bob. It isn't much of a blaze, and we can manage. Besides they'll soon bring help from the mainland." It was Ned, streaked with smoke. Bob smiled up at him.

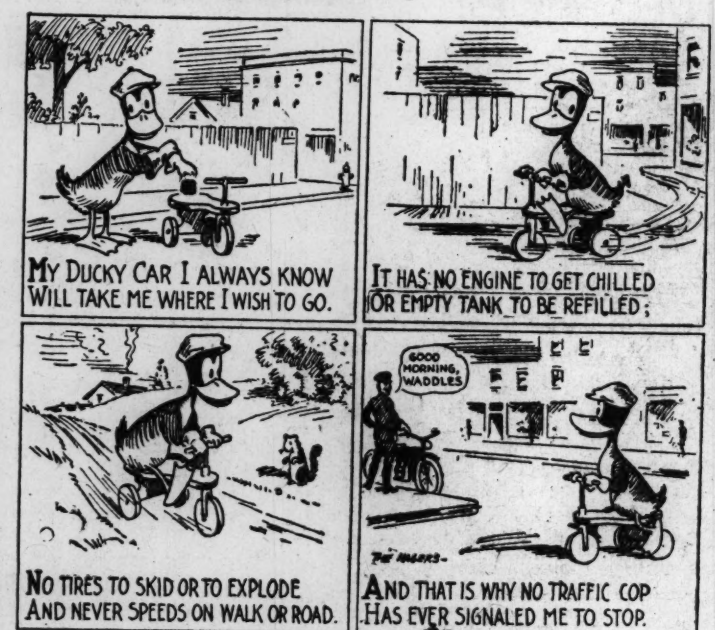
"I fought forest fires before," she replied. "But thanks for thinking of it, Ned."

A Government launch chugged toward them and disgorged rangers, summer people, and equipment from the mainland. Within two hours the burning underbrush had been smothered to a smudge and left to Government guard. The sole loss was a ruined Big Six wigwag.

"Come back now and have supper," suggested the women, and a belated and disheveled but jolly picnic crowd assembled in the living room at Mandelhurst.

Ned sought out Bob, who sat eating fried chicken and buns. She made room for him on the table beside her.

The Adventures of Waddles



Our Hydroflympic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our family owns a great ship. Like an hydroflympic, And every day we take a trip Like a hydroflympic.

And by the helm I choose to sit— (This is the helm of father's chair)— Then off we go to cruise a bit Through the water, land, and air.

No port of entry dues to pay; No boundary customs tags; No fox-patrols to find our way; Nor boxes, nor trunks, nor bags.

We cross the swiftest-flowing streams And no mountains stay our wings; And no mountains stay our wings; And no mountains stay our wings.

And we see all the world-while things. And O, we get the finest views Touring this globe-riding way— Reading international news In the Monitor each day!

Corra C. Butler.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known bird, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. Bob intends to study chemistry, he tells me.

2. Last night I saw a lovely star lingering on the horizon as the moon was rising.

3. I love to hear a dove coo to his mate.

4. Tomorrow the wind will be S. W. if the weather prediction is correct.

5. It was really exciting to watch Mac rowing in the boat race.

6. Tell Harry he is wanted immediately by his mother.

7. I would like to know how Ben gets his Algebra lesson so quickly.

8. Did I tell you how Lizzie expects to spend Christmas.

9. If in Chicago next month I shall call on Henry Clark.

10. I notice that Ada's scarf is still white although she has had it a long time.



A Line of Happy Competitors in the Annual Children's Tennis Championship Contest of England, Held at Frinton-on-Sea. There May Be a "Bill" Tilden or a Suzanne Lenglen of the Future in This Happy Group.

The True Story of Sancha

MY FRIEND had been showing me a number of interesting photographs of Mexican scenery and people, and included among these were photographs of himself and his animal pets. One picture was particularly intriguing: a beautiful deer was standing on her hind legs while he held something that she desired, just out of her reach. "Sancha was the most lovable pet," he said, as we looked at the picture together.

"Tell me the story of Sancha, will you?" I asked.

My friend was silent for several seconds as he studied the photograph which took him back several years to experiences far different from those to be found in a big metropolitan city. "Yes, I would like to," he answered, after a pause. "This is the story he told me."

The little orphan was discovered as the foot of a tree by a Mexican, who knew my love for animals. I saw in the little motherless doe an opportunity to make capital out of my affections. I paid him \$3, and as she was no bigger than a Jack rabbit, I carried her home, which at that time was in the state of Chihuahua. My house was in the heart of the great Sierra Madre Mountains, and there I lived remote from the world of men, with a solitary Mexican servant; but I had a garden, and three faithful dogs, and now, the little founding, whom I named Sancha.

In a few weeks Sancha grew into a beautiful graceful doe, with a small head and large brown eyes. She was my constant companion, following me on all my trips through the mountains with the dogs, who accepted her as one of the family. But the idea of having a deer as a pet, is something that no Mexican can understand. To begin with, when a Mexican sees a nice, sleek plump deer, he thinks of only one thing—venison. Again, a loose deer round the house can be a great nuisance, especially if she gets into the garden, where she can work such havoc as would break the heart of anyone fond of flowers; and all Mexicans are extraordinarily fond of flowers. Some of my Mexican visitors would ask permission to tie a piece of garland or cloth on a stalk of a flowering plant that particularly took their fancy, so that when it ran to seed they would be able to recognize it and procure some of the seed for their own garden.

To make the neighborhood safe for Sancha, I put a little bell round her neck so that everyone in the district would know she belonged to me, and respect my property. But the bell also served another purpose. I found very much pleasure in my garden, and in the prodigious display of flowers that I was able to cultivate; and so did Sancha, but for an entirely different reason. My roses were wonderful; their aroma scented the mountain air; but Sancha considered the favor of tender young rosebuds even more wonderful than the perfume. And fuchsias were more delectable even, than roses!

WINTERGREEN

U-m-m-m Children! You'll Enjoy Its Delightful Cool Flavor in

Three Things to Remember about Revelation Tooth Powder

(1) It thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful, scratchy grit.

(2) It polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

(3) Keeps your gums hard and firm.

Sold Everywhere

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO. San Francisco, Calif.

The True Story of Sancha

One morning I discovered that all the gorgeous, pendulous blossoms had been neatly nibbled from the stalks.

When my Mexican neighbors paid me another visit, I had to tell them the sad story. They gave me queer looks, and I am quite sure they thought there was something strange and peculiar about their neighbor, the American. That a deer should feast on the choicest of my blossoms was, to them, a positive desertation; but that she should still be an object of affection, and alive, instead of venison, was something quite beyond their comprehension!

In spite of her dainty ways and liquid brown eyes, Sancha loved her little joke, which, was to steal up behind the hens, then suddenly jump, and land with all four feet right in the middle of them as they were busily scratching for food. I could almost see her laughing as they scattered with much indignant protest.

Following the Trail

For a long time I was puzzled by Sancha's behavior whenever we took a new trail. At frequent intervals she would stop and turn round, allowing us to go on without her. In a few seconds she would come bounding after us, to repeat the action a little later. From this and other habits that I carefully studied and noted, I think it may be fairly advanced that by some wonderful instinct Sancha discovered that the only way to recognize a new trail when returning was to see how things look when you are approaching them, as well as leaving them behind. Her sense of direction was certainly very keen.

Sometimes I would be away from home for several days on trips on which I could not take Sancha, nor the dogs. The neighbors would tell me that for the first day Sancha would not worry on account of my absence, and would stay round the house with the dogs. But on the second day she would begin to search for me at every place where we had been in the habit of visiting, going round to different farms, and even to mining camps.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Play House

1031 EAST STATE ST., ROCKFORD, ILL. 15th school year opens August 30. Adults limited. Excellent group of children over 25 years. Personal supervision. Beautiful enclosed playground.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL

Teaches English—Business—Shorthand—Drafting and High School Subjects. Day and Evening Sessions. All Year. Low Tuition. Thirty-two classes. Successful operation. Diploma to enter college on graduation.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE

2481 E. 55th St. Cleveland, Ohio

Choate School

A Country School in a Model Town FOR GIRLS from 6 to 18 years of age Special Emphasis on College Preparation and Outdoor Life

AUGUSTA CHOAITE, Vassar, Principal

1600 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.

ANDRE BROOK

Miss Weaver's School for Girls

A City School in a Country Home TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

College for Women in Boston

Secular Training and Teacher-Training programs based upon foundation of general academic studies, 2 years for Certificate, 4 years for Degree. Dormitories.

Dr. T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, Dean

27 Garrison Street, Boston

CURTIS

A School for Young Boys 52nd year. 30 boys, 8 to 14 years. Yearly fee \$1,200. Intimate personal instruction, clean indoor swimming, a training in "The durable satisfactions of life."

FREDERICK S. CURTIS, Principal

GERALD S. CURTIS, Headmaster Brookline Center, Conn.

The True Story of Sancha

into a mine. Deer very seldom will go into caves or other dark places, but Sancha followed me without hesitation. I had a lamp with me as the mine went far into the mountain and without a light we would have been in pitch blackness.

A Proof of Devotion

Some time later I discovered new tracks in the soft ground at the entrance of the mine, and followed these right into the heart of the mine; the tracks were Sancha's. Evidently while absent, she had been looking for me and had remembered the mine, and, alone, she had gone straight through keeping to the center of the narrow path all the way, though she could not have seen an inch before her! A devotion that will impel an animal to do what is against its natural inclination, and contrary to the habits of its species, is surely something of which a man may be justly proud, as well as value highly.

When the revolution came, my isolated position and the fact that I was an American, made it impossible for me to stay there; but I couldn't bring away my animals. Sancha was my greatest care for she was so sensitive that I felt sure she would not stay with a Mexican family unless they were very good to her. Finally I discovered an old Mexican who promised to treat her with the kindness to which she had been used with me. But after I had left, she began to roam among the old haunts that we had visited so often together with the dogs. Then she must have given up the fruitless search, and true to her kind, she took to the woods and disappeared.

Occasionally at evening a Mexican sitting at the door of his house would hear, very faintly perhaps, the tinkle of a far-off bell, and he would grin at his wife and say, "the American's deer!" But she never again sought the haunts of men; her love and devotion she could not transfer to another.

SCHOOLS—United States

Ossining

School for Girls

MISS HARRIET NIEL, Principal

Kindergarten and Primary Training School

Three-Year Course Includes University Credit

472 Boylston Street

OAK HALL School for Girls

73d year. Day and Boarding. College preparatory, general courses, music and dramatic art. Happy school life. Individual care. Skating, Swimming, Riding, Tennis, New Gymnasium. Booklet.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Moore, Principals

560 Holly Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

The Knox School for Girls

Junior Department, 3-9, \$400

Senior Department, 9-14, \$600

Phone Haverhill 5268 or write Box 13

The Ely School

For Girls, Greenwich, Conn.

One hour from New York in the country. Special emphasis on college preparation, general and cultural courses.

Bordentown Military Institute

If you want your boy trained by specialists to meet the responsibilities of manhood squarely and efficiently in college or business.

Kenmore School

For Boys and Girls

The True Story of Sancha

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Swinging the Scythe

GERTRUDE BERLE is not the only 18-year-old girl who has lately been doing something to astonish masculine competitors. Helen Bernaby, also 19 years old, has just sprung a surprise on the mowers of New Hampshire by winning first prize in a mowing competition against competitors from far and near.

The competition took place on the closing day of the annual Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week at the University of New Hampshire, on the university farm, Buttercup Hollow.

Helen Bernaby was the only woman in the contest; she had no special training for the event, and yet she cut a swath 283½ feet long and 10½ rows wide in the five minutes' time, easily a longer row than that mowed by any of the 12 men, some of whom were veterans in the art of hand-mowing.

Miss Bernaby has learned the art by herself on her father's farm. From her childhood she has loved life on the farm, and when only 10 she tried her hand at mowing, after watching the men at work with longing and admiration. She and her parents moved to their New England home when she was 8, and now the running of the farm is largely in her hands, for her father is a building contractor and often away from home. She keeps herself in practice at mowing by cutting green feed for the 12 cows which she milks every morning.

Helping Animal Friends

All lovers of animals will be interested in what Dr. Francis H. Rowley of Boston, president of the American Humane Education Society, has said of what may be done by travelers to protect animals in countries where there is still great need for education in this respect.

Dr. Rowley urges that travelers to South America, Spain, and Italy shall seek out those in these countries who are interested in this work, to encourage them and show appreciation for their efforts, and also to find out how best to help the humane movement in such countries.

The American Humane Society publishes a great work of literature in Spanish. Samples of it will be sent upon request. It is hoped that travelers to Spanish-speaking countries will provide themselves with a good supply of the different leaflets, etc.—especially those dealing with bull fighting—and write to friends and acquaintances in South America and Spain in order to arouse their enthusiasm and co-operation in the organization of societies.

All friends of Snubs please take notice.

SCHOOLS—United States

THE HEDGES

NORTON, MASS.

The Junior School of Home in the Pine, 30 miles from Boston for girls under fifteen. A large modern home. Sun parlors for classrooms. Fields for all sports. Bookkeeping, stenography, and other courses. Simple life of study and play that will make it quick to feel eager to know, able to do.

MISS GERTRUDE E. CORNISH, Principal

INDIANAPOLIS HOME TRAINING SCHOOL

For children 3-10 years, needing special care and individual training.

No day pupils.

2538 North Alabama St., Indianapolis 1477

The Thomas School

for GIRLS

San Antonio, Texas

Catalogue on request.

STUDY ART!

Begin October 4

Drawing, designing, painting, modeling, illustrating, commercial art, interior decorating, costume designing, cartooning, craft lecturing.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG

THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE

3500 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Kenwood-Loring School

4600 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS

Opens September 13, 1926

275 girls prepared for all colleges. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and High School.

STELLA G. LORING, RUTH DEMONT PRINCIPALS.

Elliott School for GIRLS

LOS ANGELES

FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 26th

Residence and Day School. All grades. Combines real home environment with every educational advantage.

OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School home open the entire year. MARTHA COLLINS WEAVER, M. A., Principal, Gramercy Place 5347, Boulevard, Los Angeles, Tel. Empire 5347.

Chappell School of Art

Fine and Applied Arts

1443 Marion St. Denver, Colo.

Announcing

Special Two-Year Course in Pottery and Glazes under

PAUL SAINT GAUDENS

Fall term opens Sept. 13th

Ask for Catalogue "B"

The New York School of Dalcroze Eurythmics

Announces the Opening of a

NORMAL COURSE

October 1st, 1926

Send for informative booklet

The N. Y. School of Dalcroze Eurythmics

110 East 90th Street

New York City

Current Events

tempt the flight from New York to Paris without a stop en route. The estimated distance will be 3633 miles and the time 36 to 40 hours.

The course will be along the New England coast, across Nova Scotia and

LARGEST BUYING NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

ORDERS FORCE PRICES UPWARD

Both Industrials and Rails Share in Advance—Radio Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The stock market opened today with an outburst of strength, Radio Corporation common opened with a block of 5000 shares at 47 1/2, 2 points, on the announcement that the company had won a patent suit against the Split-Dollar Electrical Company.

General Asphalt 2 1/2, and initial gains of a point or more were recorded by United States Steel common, General Motors, and Chemical and Fertilizer.

Acting on the theory that many issues had been "over-sold" in the sharp decline, a large number of speculators for the advance distributed large buying orders, execution of which led to active short covering throughout.

Prompt oversubscription of the \$30,000,000 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing 5 per cent bond issue indicated that large sums were still seeking investment, despite the recent stiffening of money rates.

Rails gathered strength on the publication of a favorable July earnings report by the New York Central Railroad, which showed net income of \$7,779,683 last month, an increase of \$385,618 over the restricted income of last year.

Delaware & Hudson duplicated the year's high of 17 1/4 in the early trading on buying presumably influenced by the announcement of a new plan for segregating the company's coal properties.

Rails in Demand

Warner Brothers Pictures A, which reported a sensational advance of 13 points yesterday, touched a new record at 50 1/2, and then fell back a few points on realizing.

Considerable activity at rising prices took place in the Continental Baking Corporation issues which were admitted to trading for the first time.

Foreign exchange rates were still seeking intervals of profit-taking among the industrials, and the marking up of the renewal rate for call loans to 5 per cent failed to check the growing demand for railroad shares. More than a score of the principal carriers rose from 1 to 4 points, with Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Chicago Great Western preferred exceeding their previous high figures for the year.

Warner Brothers Pictures "A" broke to 43 under a flood of realizing and short selling, but came back to 45 1/2 when offerings dried up.

Bond Prices Steady

Despite the higher renewal rate for call money and the hardening tendency for time loans, bond prices held relatively steady today in quiet trading. The prompt oversubscription of the \$30,000,000 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing 5 per cent refunding issues, and the ready absorption of other issues for the recent construction as an indication of a strong underlying investment demand.

Further liquidation of Rhinebeys, with warrants attached, was reported, but a point, and the establishment of a new peak price for the year by Northern Pacific 6 1/2 of 110 were among the features of the day's group. Mexican Government bonds were firm, although no settlement of the church controversy, which led to the recent selling of those issues, is in sight.

In the railroad group, the chief development was the advance of 10 points in New York Railways income 6 1/2 on buying undoubtedly influenced by the announcement that the State Transit Commission had approved the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to purchase the entire common stock of that company.

Many of the features of the day's group, in sympathy with the strength of the junior securities. Excellent July earnings statements were published today by a number of carriers, including New York Central, Southern Railway, Lehigh Valley and "Katy," all of which showed substantial gains over the corresponding month last year.

Industrial mortgages moved within rather narrow limits, although Murray Body 8 1/2 advanced 1/2 point above yesterday's final quotation. Ohio Public Service 7 1/2 were heavy.

United States Government issues showed little change.

MONEY RATES AT A HIGHER LEVEL

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—While the recent stiffening of money rates is considered a seasonal development resulting from the heavy demand for funds to finance corporate expansion, expanding commercial needs in preparation for fall business, it has been widely regarded in Wall Street as one of the primary factors for the recent reaction in stock prices on the theory that higher money rates invariably lead to a restriction of credit.

Short term time loans were quoted at 5 per cent yesterday for the first time this year, coincidentally it is the first time since 1923 that such a high rate has been reached in August, comparing with a rate of 4 1/2 per cent at this time last year, and 3 per cent in 1924, just prior to the big bull movement now familiarly known as the "Coolidge market."

STROMBERG PROFITS EQUAL \$2.50 SHARE

Stromberg Carburator earned \$2.50 a share in the first quarter, compared with \$1.68 in the first quarter and \$2.81 a share in the second quarter of 1925.

Net profit for the June quarter was \$201,709, compared with 497 in the preceding quarter and \$225,064 in the second quarter of 1925.

Net profit for the first half of 1926 totaled \$326,208 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., compared with \$385,268 in the first half of 1925.

Net profit for the first six months of 1926 equaled \$420 a share on 30,000 no-par shares, compared with \$385,369, or \$481 a share in the first half of 1925.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (Special)—Following are the closing prices for staple commercial products:

Aug. 26, July 26, Aug. 27

Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.14 1/2 1.15 1/2 1.16 1/2

Corn, No. 2 yellow, 1.14 1/2 1.15 1/2 1.16 1/2

Flour, Minn. pat., 8.15 8.00 8.15 8.00 8.15 8.00

Lard, prime, 15.40 15.40 15.40 15.40 15.40 15.40

Iron, family, 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Steel, 20 in. x 2 in., 22.75 22.75 22.75 22.75 22.75 22.75

Silver, 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Gold, 65.75 65.75 65.75 65.75 65.75 65.75

Copper, 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75

Aluminum, 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75

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BUSINESS IN CANADA STILL ON UPGRADE

Export and Domestic Trade Expanding—Wheat Crop Is Improving

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (Special).—Busy factories, better employment conditions, expanding export and domestic trade, and increased railway earnings continue to tell the story of returning prosperity in Canada.

The latest statistics from wholesale and retail merchants throughout the country are most encouraging. In eastern Canada the volume of business being done is considerably above last year, and collections are reported as satisfactory. In western Canada business is exceptionally good with a steady demand for staple lines.

Although the crop estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued recently, indicates that the total wheat yield this year will be 55,000,000 bushels below last year's yield, with other grains also considerably below last year's bumper harvest, it is noteworthy that weather conditions throughout the Dominion have been so favorable since the end of June when the estimate was made, and that later unofficial reports indicate better final results than those predicted in the bureau's estimate.

Wheat cutting is now general throughout the three prairie provinces. Rain is interfering with the work in some districts, but not to any great extent. Threshing is in progress at a few points, but hardly any of the new season's crop has reached the market as yet.

In Quebec all districts report crop conditions satisfactory, and average yields are estimated to be about 10 per cent above last year's. Frequent rains have delayed harvest operations, but have been beneficial to root crops, corn and pastures. In the Maritime Provinces excellent growing conditions prevail, and all crops are doing well.

Wheat Exports Increase
The wheat exports of the Dominion for the month of July, according to the external trade department of the Government, were 16,806,486 bushels, showing an increase of 3,209,198 bushels, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The total wheat exports for the 12 months ending July, 1926, shows an increase of 125,930,280 bushels over the previous year.

Canada's wheat exports alone are now valued at more than the total export trade of the United States. The value of wheat exports for the year ended June 30, 1926, was \$396,822,647. In 1913 the total export trade of the Dominion was \$216,000,000.

The outstanding feature of the 1925-26 crop year is the tremendously increased grain exports from ports on the Pacific coast and the consequent growth of this trade is shown by the increased exports to the Orient of 51.9 per cent over the previous year. Europe bought 10 per cent more grain at that port, and South America 18.4 per cent.

Reports on employment received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from firms throughout the Dominion, showed a further large increase in the volume of employment at the beginning of July. The number of persons added to the payroll during June was greater than in the corresponding month of any previous year of the record.

The employment index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) stood at 103.7, compared with 101.0 at the beginning of June, 1926, and with 96.8 on July first, 1925.

Steel Trade More Active
Livelier interest in the iron and steel markets, developed in the second half of the month, bids fair to bring sales for the second half of the year above those for the first six months, provided no serious occurs to lessen industrial activity.

Insolent as the first three weeks of the month are a gauge, August promises to equal July, not only in shipments against the first three weeks of new business. Indications accumulate of a continuance of the present scale of activity through the fall. As a forerunner of the promised gain in steel mill output, W. E. Rundle, of the National Trust Company, Toronto, receiver and general manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation, announced receipts of an order for 600 tons of rails from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Algoma Steel Corporation, from its head offices in Montreal, announces pig iron prices which are 50 cents lower than the current prices. It is not thought, however, that pig iron prices will go any lower than the current prices, as conditions warrant, are expected. There is not the same certainty expressed as to advances in steel quotations.

There are some striking facts available regarding the Canadian newspaper industry. In July, Canadian papers operated at a profit of 22 per cent. The paper industry, as a whole, is in a position of comparative ease, as conditions warrant, are expected. There is not the same certainty expressed as to advances in steel quotations.

Newspaper Output Larger
The first seven months of the current year have shown a substantial increase in newspaper production. During this period, 1,056,790 tons were produced, which represents an increase of 22 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. This record is within 30,000 tons of the production for the whole of 1925.

Canadian companies active in the electrical equipment industry are facing a steadily improving situation. It is stated that the output of the Canadian General Electric Company's plants is considerably above that of the last few years at this time. The English Electric Company reports that its plant at St. Catharines, Ont., is working at full capacity on steady orders for the first time in its history.

Leading Canadian banks and trust centers reported higher bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 19 than for the corresponding period of last year. Montreal clearings at \$11,000,000 were the highest in the Dominion, and showed an increase of \$12,248,636, or more than 12 per cent, while Toronto cleared with \$10,000,000, compared with \$8,410,000 in 1925. Winnipeg clearings were slightly lower, but in other centers increases predominated.

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT
NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP).—The increasing use of electricity in industrial operations and the integration of public utilities and electric power plants are outstanding developments in the power industry, says the National Bank of Commerce in a report on the power industry already in operation. The report shows a growing disposition to purchase electric power rather than generate it themselves in private plants.

RAILWAY BAKING CORPORATION
Local bankers are offering to finance the Baking Corporation, preparing to start on the Boston Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Chile 75 48	98	98	So Pacific cfl 48 49	86 84	84 84
Co 45 39	90	90	So Pacific cfl 48 55	91 91	91 91
Co 48 48	92	92	So Ry cfl 48 48	96 96	96 96
SW 51 58	101	101	So Ry cfl 48 54	106 106	106 106
Anchor & Chart A L 58 44	102 1/2	102 1/2	So Ry gen 63 96	117 117	117 117
Anchor & Chart 1st cfl 48 42	102 1/2	102 1/2	Stevens Bell Tel cfl 48 44	102 1/2	102 1/2
Refining Del 58 37	102	101 3/4	Stevens Bell Tel cfl 48 44	102 1/2	102 1/2
Refining Del 58 37	102	101 3/4	Stevens Bell Tel cfl 48 44	102 1/2	102 1/2
Yadkin 48 48	81 1/2	81 1/2	Union Pacific cfl 48 48	100 1/2	100 1/2
58 ser D	97 1/2	97 1/2	Union Pacific cfl 48 48	100 1/2	100 1/2
58 ser D	97 1/2	97 1/2	Union Pacific cfl 48 48	100 1/2	100 1/2
58 ser 95	98 3/8	98 3/8	Union Pacific cfl 48 48	100 1/2	100 1/2
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Alaska Gold A.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold B.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold C.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold D.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold E.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold F.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold G.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold H.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold I.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold J.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold K.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold L.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold M.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold N.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold O.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold P.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold Q.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold R.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold S.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold T.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold U.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold V.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold W.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold X.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold Y.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold Z.	104	104	4%

Alaska Gold A.	1051	1051	Chile (Bank) ct 6 1/2	57	86 1/2	96 1/2	m
Alaska Gold B.	1051	1051	Colombia (Bank) 5 1/2	42	92	101 1/2	m
Alaska Gold C.	1051	1051	Cologne (Bank) 5 1/2	42	92	101 1/2	m
Alaska Gold D.	1051	1051	Cop'n (City) 5 1/2	41	100	100	t
Alaska Gold E.	1051	1051	Czech (Rep) 5 1/2	41	100	100	t
Alaska Gold F.	1051	1051	Danish (Bank) 5 1/2	41	100	100	t
Alaska Gold G.	1051	1051	Denmark (King) 6 1/2	42	104	104	s
Alaska Gold H.	1051	1051	Dutch E Indies 6 1/2	42	97 1/2	97 1/2	m
Alaska Gold I.	1051	1051	Dutch E Indies 6 1/2	42	97 1/2	97 1/2	m
Alaska Gold J.	1051	1051	Finland (Rep) 6 1/2	45	100	100	t
Alaska Gold K.	1051	1051	France (Rep) 7 1/2	49	81	81	a
Alaska Gold L.	1051	1051	French (Rep) 7 1/2	49	81	81	a
Alaska Gold M.	1051	1051	German (Rep) 7 1/2	49	81	81	a
Alaska Gold N.	1051	1051	Germany (Bank) 7 1/2	49	81	81	a
Alaska Gold O.	1051	1051	Halt (Rep) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold P.	1051	1051	Heidelberg (City) 7 1/2	50	99 1/2	99 1/2	m
Alaska Gold Q.	1051	1051	Hungary (King) 7 1/2	50	99 1/2	99 1/2	m
Alaska Gold R.	1051	1051	Italy (King) 7 1/2	50	99 1/2	99 1/2	m
Alaska Gold S.	1051	1051	Japan (Im Gov) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold T.	1051	1051	Latvia (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold U.	1051	1051	Lebanon (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold V.	1051	1051	Libya (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold W.	1051	1051	Lithuania (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold X.	1051	1051	Luxembourg (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold Y.	1051	1051	Netherlands (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m
Alaska Gold Z.	1051	1051	Norway (Bank) 6 1/2	42	98 1/2	98 1/2	m

North 4388	92%	92%	Lyons (City) 63	84	86	at
Northern 85	73	109%	Lyons (City) 63	84	86	at
Northern 516	92	92%	Mex 48 small A 4	43%	43%	at
Northern 78	36	113%	Montevideo (City) 75	52	100%	100%
Edl Rly L&P 55	54	104	Netherlands (King) 68	72	110	100%
Com 655	34	97%	Nord Rys 616	50	83	83
Man 419	1st 57	100%	Nord Rys 616	50	83	83
Man 419	57	97	Norway (King) 63	42	101	100%
Man 419	57	97	Norway (King) 63	42	101	100%
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Alaska Harbor 5s '54	102 1/2	102 1/2	Swiss Gov 5 1/2s '48	103 1/2	103 1/2	and
Alaska 4s '54	99 1/2	99 1/2	Tokyo Ed 4s '54	99 1/2	99 1/2	to
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Alaska Gold A.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold B.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold C.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold D.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold E.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold F.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold G.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold H.	104	104	4%
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Alaska Gold L.	104	104	4%
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Alaska Gold O.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold P.	104	104	4%
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Alaska Gold R.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold S.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold T.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold U.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold V.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold W.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold X.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold Y.	104	104	4%
Alaska Gold Z.	104	104	4%

Alaska Gold A.	104	104	4%
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EASILY HANDLED BY NEW HAVEN

Road Has Built Facilities to Keep Ahead of New England Growth

The New Haven Railroad has been handling the largest traffic in its history, as measured by ton miles, with ease and expedition and complete satisfaction to its shippers. The railroad is under the direction of Pres. E. J. Pearson it has been building facilities to keep ahead of traffic requirements.

An engineer by training, Mr. Pearson was quick to perceive certain physical limitations of plant and to vision the need for improvement. The war period, with its stress of traffic, revealed shortcomings. Thereupon the New Haven management set to work to remedy them.

During the last 10 years additions and betterments have totaled more than \$80,000,000. Funds in this period were obtained through government loans, the sale of land not required for the transportation plant, and from income, including funds derived from depreciation charges to income.

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STANDARD OIL'S GAS PROPERTIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Interstate Natural Gas Company, Inc., which has just sold through Jessup & Lamont an issue of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, is regarded as the vehicle through which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is arranging for large natural gas properties and a pipeline to supply fuel to the big Boston Rouge refinery of its wholly owned subsidiary, Standard Oil of Louisiana.

The Interstate Company has issued 6000 shares, of which 100,000 were issued in part payment for property and 500,000 underwritten at \$5 a share. It is not known officially whether Standard Oil of New Jersey or Louisiana underwrote this stock, but it is believed one or the other did, giving Standard Oil of Louisiana a controlling interest in the Interstate Company.

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The Clothes Shop for Women308 MAIN STREET
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AccessoriesTHE M. R. NELSON
DRY GOODS COMPANY
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for the Least

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In the September Forum, Mr. Stanley Frost concludes a very incisive study of a recent religious spectacle in Chicago, and the reactions to it of the local thought, with this suggestive statement:

What Is Americanism?

Cardinal Mundelein was right; it could not have been held anywhere in this country ten years ago. Today it might be held in Boston or New York, perhaps Philadelphia as well as in Chicago. But it could not take place in America.

The implication is obvious. It is that the great cities, particularly the four enumerated, do not speak with the voice of America, nor do they cherish the convictions, the ideals or the aspirations of the American people. They have been engulfed in the tide of unassimilated immigration. Their rulers are of alien birth or, at best, of alien parentage. The moral and ethical tone of Boston is further removed from that of Kansas, for example, than from that of Dublin. Philadelphia inviting prize fights, reveling in rodeos and spurning prohibition is more nearly in accord with ancient Rome than with her own history prior to the twentieth century. In American cities, according to this critic, the old order has changed, giving place to new.

But has it so changed as to justify the charge that these cities are no longer American? Or if they have changed, has the great body of the Nation remained American? And what is meant by American anyway? The very magazine which broadcasts this assertion of the alien character of four great cities tried a few months ago to get a definition of the word "Americanism." One definition submitted would, we think, express the old Beacon Hill idea, if the word foreigner was so qualified as to exclude Englishmen—"Americanism is the sum of the emotions which I should experience if I learned my daughter proposed to marry a foreigner."

Among the definitions was one submitted by the writer of the article on the Chicago gathering. Let us ponder it and see if from it can be derived support for his contention that Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago no longer express American thought. Here it is:

Americanism: A snarled and frayed string of prejudice and instinct, upon which an amorphous population, suddenly self-conscious, is trying to crystallize a racial character and a national purpose.

This doesn't help us. If ever communities were made up of amorphous populations, it would be Chicago and New York. On the other hand, if prejudices and instincts are ensnared and frayed, it is in the more rural districts which are the antitheses of the cosmopolitan cities in the United States. If the one expresses Americanism, the other cannot.

Perhaps, indeed, it is a quality too great to be readily expressed in words—a something which does not lend itself readily to precise definition. It does not exclude a love of pageantry—the great exhibitions at Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco were glittering examples of that—but it holds its pageants in celebration of lay, rather than religious attainments, and exults in its own growing power rather than in that of medieval survivals. Nor is it narrowly nationalistic. It would be impossible to draw a circle about Americanism, which would exclude the characteristics of Canadians, or, for that matter, of the English-speaking peoples of Australasia. Indeed certain of its manifestations, which here are pointed out as indicative of the persistence of American ideals, are constantly cropping out in Australia or New Zealand.

Perhaps then, in time, that characteristic of national thought which some have liked to call Americanism may be seen to be, in fact, a true internationalism. For in most countries, other than those predominately Latin, there exists a powerful influence in support of intellectual and religious liberty, a deference to law, a willingness to subordinate the abstract rights of the individual to the good of society. That form of Americanism, for example, which upholds prohibition as a sacrifice of personal freedom to the general welfare, finds a wider acceptance in Norway than in New Jersey. The spirit which compels the rigid severance of the church from the state is as strong in England as in the United States.

In brief, common sense is not the exclusive possession of any nation, and to call that Americanism which is merely the reasonable expression of industrial and political democracy is to arrogate to one nation virtues which are in fact the property of many.

A report recently circulated with the sanction of the Attorney-General of the United States outlines the accomplishments of the Department of Justice in breaking up trusts. The record, as there described, is one of great accomplishment and deserving of careful consideration. But the

Protecting the Public From Trusts

important point left unanswered is, When is a corporation or a combination a trust, or when does it attain to such importance as to require curbing? It is, without doubt, true that the federal authorities have been active and vigilant, and the record bears testimony to the results attained. But it was because of the prosecutions and threats of prosecutions that business men backed the movement several years ago which resulted in the creation of the Federal Trade Commission. They wanted some board or commission which would advise them what was permissible or what not permissible under the law.

The interpretation of the "rule of reason," which had been brought into the anti-trust work by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, rendered the outlook somewhat uncertain. Since that time there have been sufficient anti-trust cases settled both within and without the courts as to make the matter fairly clear to the present-day business executive. But Congress has enacted an exception to the statutes, commonly known as the Webb-Pomerene Act, which permits the creation of export combinations, or combinations of domestic

producers to conduct export trade. Quite a number of export combinations have been organized under that statute, and, while many of them have probably been rather impotent and others have found the benefits of combination not adequate to the expense, some have gone so far as to extend their fields of operation abroad very considerably.

Among others might be mentioned the copper producers. According to a London financial journal, arrangements have been practically completed for an association "to control copper prices, the combine covering about 90 per cent of the world's production of the metal, and including the principal copper producers in America, the Union Minière in Katanga, and Mansfield Mining in Germany." If such a thing is effected, it must of necessity be done through an export combine, which in turn is exempted from the restrictions of the anti-trust laws of the United States by the Webb-Pomerene Act. That being true we have here a world-wide agreement or trust created within the sanction of the law, whereas a domestic trust created within the confines of the United States is decreed to be illegal. Should these efforts to organize a world-wide trust in copper be successful, then it will be reasonable to expect to see similar efforts expended in the creation of similar trusts in zinc and other basic commodities which are so essential to the commerce of the world.

The proof of the value of any human organization is its usefulness to mankind. Even though there may be no means whereby the Department of Justice may conduct a campaign against these world-wide trusts, public opinion is just as likely to exercise the controlling voice. A nation has the right of eminent domain to interfere at a time when it appears that the best interests of its public have been infringed. And that right can be invoked at any moment it has been shown that the trust is dominated by greed or selfishness. With combines of this nature, however, the Department of Justice has had little, if any, experience, and therefore on that phase of the anti-trust work the recent report was silent.

With the signature of the Italo-Spanish Treaty, the completion of the Franco-Yugoslav Treaty, and the disclosure of the existence of a Franco-Rumanian Treaty, the policy of alliances in Europe would seem to have nearly reached its zenith. Europe is now tied up in such a network of agreements

Treaty-Making in Europe

couched in language so diplomatic that the pessimist may be pardoned for holding that consistency in foreign policy has become impossible. A "treaty of friendship, conciliation, and arbitration," as the new type of agreement is usually called, may be excellent in intention, but its multiplication becomes embarrassing.

Rumania has signed treaties with France and Italy. It is known that on certain questions in which Rumania is not interested, the views of the other signatories are diametrically opposed. Which "friendship" takes precedence? Spain by treaty regulated her Moroccan policy with France. Her new treaty provides for "friendship" for and support to Italy. If one thing is clear in the Mediterranean question, it is that on the Moroccan issue, Italian policy is definitely anti-French. If it should come to an international discussion, which agreement will Spain honor? Doubt is inevitable and doubt in foreign policy is a dangerous element, especially on questions already vague such as "security," "the Balkans," "colonial expansion," and on these and others like them it may be questioned if any European statesman could define confidently the attitude of any given state should any such issue be raised suddenly and in an acute form.

To the pessimist this is the conclusion to be drawn from the present situation of treaty-making. The optimist, on the other hand, may well hold that too much importance is attached to such agreements, since they virtually cancel one another; that the support promised is nothing more than academic benevolence and does not really bind a state to support any definite policy or ambition of another state, and that, so far from hampering precision in foreign policy, such agreements insure it, as they liberate national policy by condemning a nation to adopt a quasi-pacifist attitude on international issues. The system, on this view, aims not to secure active co-operation but to obtain passive reinsurance against ugly surprises. A nation, so the opinion is expressed, whose treaty desk is well stocked can enter into vital negotiations secure against the appearance of unexpected opponents and assured of an atmosphere which is at least 80 per cent benevolent—a picture which, if true, would certainly justify the optimist in his belief that the more treaties a country signs the more likely is rendered a peaceful solution of any possible dispute, until a day comes when disputes will have vanished and only treaties remain like monuments to mark their resting places.

But there is one point which seems to escape both the optimist and the pessimist who think only in terms of peace and war, and that is the effect of the system on European co-operation. That the system has damaged the prestige of the League of Nations is undoubted; the débâcle of the spring was directly due to it and showed clearly the international disadvantages of multiple commitments. The present extension of it leads still more to the weakening of the League Covenant. In the thoughts of the originators of that instrument its leading aim was to outlaw war. Aggression was regarded as a violation of international morality and was to be punished by the united and crushing action of the comity of nations. Before such a violation neutrality was held to be guilty compromise, and the aim of the Covenant was to prevent aggression by rendering neutrality impossible once the responsibility for the act of war had been fixed.

The end of all the new agreements is to secure that neutrality which the Covenant at all costs desired to prevent. They exist, indeed, not merely to afford an excuse for inaction against an outlawed nation, but to secure a majority at Geneva against any such decree of outlawry.

In other words, the shibboleth of the old diplomacy, "freedom of action," is to replace the pledge of co-operation inherent in the Covenant. While the Covenant, despite its imperfections, remains the supreme instrument of unification in Europe, the treaties which are so rapidly being signed under its auspices appear as veritable instruments of disintegration. Here, and not in the specific points which interested commentators so readily raise, is the danger and perhaps, therefore, the condemnation of these attempts to restore the discredited system of alliances.

Two movements are in progress in the industrial life of the United States that are certain to have far-reaching effects on the country's economic development. One is the rapidly increasing investment by employees in the securities of corporations that pay them wages and the other is the extraordinary growth of banks and investment companies owned and controlled by organized labor. Authorities in financial matters differ as to the practical ultimate effects of these phenomena and their value both to "capital" and "labor," but one worth-while result of them is sure to be an amelioration of the relations between employers and workers and an increasing appreciation on both sides that their interests are fundamentally identical, that they should work together in harmony for their common benefit and that their differences should be settled by mutual, reasonable co-operation instead of by costly and wasteful conflict.

Growth of "Labor" Banks

Figures showing the great increase of employee investment in corporation securities have been given often in recent years, but the growth of labor-owned banks and trust companies is not so familiar to the public. Statistics just made public by a New York real estate investment bond house give surprising facts on this situation. According to these figures, banks and investment companies with total resources of more than \$150,000,000 are now owned and controlled by organized labor in the United States. When it is remembered that this movement was begun only six years ago by the pioneers of it, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the rapidity of its development will be appreciated. Thirty-eight banks in twenty states and the District of Columbia with a total capitalization of \$10,435,180 represent labor's banking activities. These banks on June 20, 1926, had total deposits of \$108,531,664, representing a gain of 10 per cent since December 31, 1925. The labor groups that own these banks include locomotive engineers, railway clerks, garment workers, farmers, printing pressmen and telegraphers.

Banking statistics show that, while the workers six years ago were novices in the business, there have been few failures of labor banks. The financial ability attained by the managers of these institutions is attested by the record of the first and largest of them, the Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland. This bank, only six years old, now has resources of nearly \$27,000,000. The engineers have founded fifteen banks in all and eight investment companies with total resources of more than \$90,000,000. It would be difficult to duplicate this achievement among banking concerns started and managed by trained "capitalistic" financiers.

The record of these "labor" banks shows conclusively that men whose lives have been spent in occupations in which their services were paid for in wages are capable of wise, conservative and successful management of large financial affairs. The influence of their activities and their success in this line must be extremely great not only among their associates and the stockholders of their banks but also on the "capitalistic" bankers with whom they do business. The trend of these influences operating in both directions is inevitably toward mutual respect between wage earners and those who control accumulated wealth. Mutual respect leads to understanding, toleration and co-operation rather than conflict.

Thus, whatever the practical results of the two movements, wage earners' investments in their employing corporations and "labor" banks, may be, they make powerfully for industrial peace and economic stability.

Editorial Notes

Here is what the Denver (Colo.) Post published the other day under the caption "Clean Mirth," by Albert E. Hayes:

More than 12,000 residents of the San Luis Valley recently assembled in Monte Vista for the annual Ski-Hi Stampede. Several facts gave this gathering individual distinction. The thrilling numbers on the program were staged on a greensward free from dust. This harmonized with the beauty of a superb scenic setting, a wonderful vista from the grandstand. During the three days of merrymaking not a sign of liquor was visible, not an arrest was made for drunkenness or for reckless driving, and there was not a street accident, although the little city was jammed with motorcars estimated at 5000. Practically everybody traveled to the celebration in their own motors, indicating the prosperity of the valley, larger than the State of Massachusetts. A better dressed, better mannered or more genuinely happy throng it would be hard to imagine. Everybody stayed sober and had a wonderful time. Hark back a dozen years and ask yourself if this would have been possible in the good old days.

Isn't that a wonderful tribute to what prohibition is doing in America?

Quite contrary to what many individuals have schooled themselves to believe is a statement made in a recent number of Chicago's Health, the weekly bulletin issued by the Department of Health of Chicago and compiled by Herman N. Bundesen, M. D., regarding so-called old age and the achievement of worthwhile things. "At seventy years," it reads, "a man should be at his best mentally, and, therefore, consider that age the most efficient period of a man's life." This, however, is not the first time that a physician has given voice to a somewhat similar sentiment. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, it may be recalled, wrote to Julia Ward Howe on her seventieth birthday:

To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old.

On the Niger in Africa

PEANUTS and peanuts! Can you imagine such piles that they looked more like the big circus tents themselves than the peanuts at the circus? Ten huge mountains of them all out under the sky, with no need of cover, as there the date of the first rain is pretty well known, and by the time it comes the peanuts can be well started on their "bon voyage" to other far-away countries.

It was here, in Dakar, Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, that we were told that we would have to wait three weeks for a steamer to take us to our destination, Liberia; farther down the coast. It was here, too, that we were told it was time for the tornadoes and the seventeen-foot rainfall to begin at the same destination. But we were on our way and meant to go through with it—so in the meantime why not take advantage of the opportunity to see some of the interior?

We left Dakar by rail, and after the hottest, almost waterless ride one can imagine of two days and nights, with plenty of sand, little sleep and no sheets, we arrived at beautiful Bamako, French Sudan, on the Niger River, fully intending to stop at a hotel. But after much maneuvering on the part of the three of us under two helmets (we had been told never to step out of the house without one on our head), we found that the six hotel rooms were occupied.

It was then that we learned to appreciate missionaries all over again, for one offered most kindly to share his new house with us. He had just moved in (what he moved showed very little), but there was plenty of good will present.

What a meal he did serve that evening, cooked by one of his boys! We were still eating when a big, happy-faced black boy arrived to wash the dishes, and while he waited he seemed to enjoy watching us. When he could stand the heat no longer he removed his heavy shoes and purple sock tops (all of which he had put on for the occasion).

The following day I saw the greatest observance or whatever one might call it that I have ever seen of the Sabbath day by this chap. He wore the same outfit on his feet, white linen knickers, and a heavy frock coat—which, when he thought no one was looking, he would swing open for purposes of cooling his dark skin. Only on Sundays was all this worn, while the others wore scarcely anything and never shoes.

It was hard to realize that we were not dreaming, for it was all so very strange and beautiful, but hotter than hot, and when the wind blew it felt as if it came from a furnace.

Here we hired, at a ridiculously low price, the houseboat with six men and a captain, to take us up the Niger River on the way to Timbuktu, the city we had only thought of in connection with comic opera before.

The six men managed to move the boat against the strong current with the aid of six long bamboo poles, which sometimes slipped and sent their manager overboard but never into much water, as the Niger was in most places as ridiculously low as the price. So low, in fact, was it that the ride proved the roughest we have ever had on land or sea, and at that our boat only drew about four inches of water.

Every now and then we would strike a rock or the bottom with such force that all our boat-household goods would topple over, until we got down to system and each one was appointed to see that a certain article remained upright while all inspected the floor to see if any leaks developed.

Thus we went on from early dawn until sunset with a stop at 11 a. m., when the crew would go ashore to sit upon fashion around a big pot of cooked millet and with the aid of their hands eat their first meal of the day. A fine big, strong lot of blacks they were, too. As we went on and the sun got higher and hotter, the metal deck on which three of the men stood would get so hot that they would throw water over it to cool it. The men's feet were bare and their soles at least a half-inch thick. The captain sat on the roof under a great big straw hat and grunted his orders.

We had plenty of time to talk over the latest news of America with the two missionaries of our party and their

boys, while they told us many interesting things about this, to us, new country. One of these missionaries and his boy worked on their translation of St. John into Bambara. When it sounded right, the boy would click his approval with his tongue, as is the custom. We saw many white birds that they call cow-birds, because they will follow cattle, also a number of black storks which we thought exceedingly appropriate in this land of Negroes.

Our first stop for the night was at Berbe or Big Stick, a temporary town built by people further inland who came to fish. The walls of their huts were of thickly woven mats and the roof of thatch.

Ten women were busy pounding grain. They would stand two to a mortar, and after one would throw the heavy pestle high up in the air, they would clap hands and the other would take it for a while and pound, and so on turn and turn about. This pounding was the usual thing at four o'clock every afternoon in Bamako. While the women were doing this a group of children were busy rolling peanuts into a paste on a low, flat stone on the sand.

Here my sister and I had quite a surprise, for the children ran away and were frightened—not knowing white women. Later we had perhaps an even greater shock when the beautiful white baby of a missionary, for the same reason, would cry at the sight of us and cling to the neck of some black boy. It was a new experience to be looked at as we had been looking. After I learned how to ask them their name in Bambara, the children soon gathered about me in a big circle as I sat on the sand, until I had about 50 little naked blacks, who looked as if they were made of chocolate, sitting and laughing with me.

The missionaries told the people that if they would come to the shore that evening, they would speak to them. So after a splendid meal, part of which consisted of a fish mixture that a woman carried to us in a calabash on her head, on our little deck in rose sunlight as the sun was setting, we sang songs, and the people began coming.

Then the girls clapped their hands that they sounded like hitting two boards together and sang. Then the moon came up in an old blue and rose sky full of stars. And still the people came and sat on the deep sand, all but six mothers who had to stand because their babies were astride their backs at the waist.

Then the missionaries told them simple stories from the Bible, usually addressing one man, who would click his approval, while all listened attentively.

The most interesting place of all was Dyeleba, a town to which we walked one evening at sundown, much of the time through elephant grass, as they call it, which was higher than our heads. This town was very picturesque with its winding ways and big cap oak trees. Here, too, many of the people seemed afraid of us, but much interested in watching us eat our evening meal that we had brought with us and ate as we sat on the ground in the bright moonlight. The canned pineapple seemed to draw the greatest interest.

Very little clothing was worn in this town, too, but plenty of earrings. One little fellow with earrings came and sat beside me; that made the others braver, for here many of the grown people feared us. This was the home of one of our boys, and he did his best to have us think well of his town by having the children run races and dance for us. Usually two of the same age would dance at a time while the others kept up the hard-sounding clapping.

The whole town received its native boy with joy and perhaps with wonder, and a little pride over his white shirt and ducks. At any rate, the whole evening was a success, and when we left most of the children followed us until we had to tell them to turn back when we thought they had gone far enough.

On the last day we offered our men extra frames if they made good time. We forgot to count on the strong current and stiff breeze in their favor, for we fairly flew over the rocks and low places that had caused such disturbance on the way up—and we landed when the sun was most broiling and had to walk home. How wonderful and comfortable it looked to us this time! And how we did enjoy our trip on the Niger!

A. L. D.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME
THE first six months of this year's tourist season have not been very satisfactory, and the half-yearly report published by the State Tourist Agency, the "Ente Nazionale delle Industrie Turistiche," shows a marked decrease in the number of visitors all over Italy. In the lake district, for example, which during the spring months is always very crowded with foreign visitors, there have been only a quarter of the usual number of tourists. Venice and the new provinces have had fewer visitors than in 1925; the absence of Germans from the popular resorts of the Upper Adige was very marked and was apparently due to the German anti-Italian propaganda following Signor Mussolini's speeches on the southern Tyrol problem. Even in Sicily, where it was hoped that tourists would be attracted by the special railway reductions given for "the Sicilian spring," the number of tourists was 30 per cent lower than in the preceding year. According to the official report, this big decline of tourists is due to two causes—the exceptionally bad weather during the spring, when usually the influx of foreign visitors to Italy is very great, and the fall of the French franc, which has attracted tourists to France. On the other hand, however, if the "quantity" as the report says, has been unsatisfactory, the "quality" has been excellent, and the better and more expensive hotels were always crowded with tourists of all nationalities.

Italian statesmen and financiers have realized of late years the immense importance of the tourist industry, which forms one of the chief resources of the country. A mild climate, beauties of art and nature, the great number of ancient and medieval monuments scattered all over the peninsula, and a fascinating history make Italy a magnet toward which many turn at some period of life. There are certain parts of this beautiful country which are but rarely visited by foreigners, and an effort is now being made to attract tourists to these places where art treasures are not missing. There is still a great lack of good hotels in the south of Italy, with the exception, of course, of a few large centers. The beautiful mountainous region of the Abruzzi is practically barred to travelers owing to lack of suitable accommodation, and the same may be said of the island of Sicily, which is extraordinarily full of interesting records of the early Middle Ages.

A few weeks ago the Corporation for the Technical and Economic Development of the Sulphur Industry signed a contract with the General Electric Company of Sicily for the electrification of all the services connected with the Sicilian sulphur mines. The power will be produced by a central thermal electric station at Catania, which will transmit it to all the sulphur mining districts over a main line at 40,000 volts running between Catania, Caltanissetta, Campo-Franco, with a subsidiary line at 10,000 volts for the Caltanissetta-Sommatino district. The agreement requires that the whole installation be completed in three years' time, but it is believed that the work will be finished sooner, as the General Electric Company of Sicily has already got it well in hand. The cost of the installation is estimated at from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 lire, of which the Corporation for the Technical and Economic Development of the Sicilian Sulphur Mines will contribute 8,000,000 lire. The total length of the lines to be installed is no less than 500 kilometers. Expert opinion pronounces the scheme which has thus been adopted to

be a sound one both technically and economically. Modern mining industry cannot prosper unless it can avail itself of an adequate power supply, which can be transmitted and subdivided readily and at a low cost. These requisites will now be provided.

Sulphur is one of the few minerals that Italy possesses and exports in large quantities, but since her practical monopoly in this ore ceased in 1905, when the Union Sulphur Company of America began working the deposits of Louisiana and Texas, the conditions under which this branch of the Italian mining industry have labored have been very difficult and at one time disastrous. Since 1923, when an agreement as to output and sales was signed with the American company, there has been an improvement, but the export figures for last year again showed a decline, and the export figures for the first four months of the current year mark a further heavy decline. Sulphur mines occupy nearly one-fifth of the area of Sicily and afford employment to some 18,000 persons. They are therefore of great economic importance to the island, but hitherto they have labored under the disadvantage of antiquated equipment and working organization. While the wages paid to labor have been notoriously low, the cost of production has been high. It has long been felt that the electrification of the mines would be essential to their economic recovery, and now at last the news comes that a decisive step has been taken in this direction.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Increase of Newspaper Postage"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Kindly let me add to what C. H. V. and F. D. W. wrote you under the caption, "The Increase of Newspaper Postage," as quoted in recent issues of the Monitor, that the Government of the United States is doing a great injustice and penalizing many who do not feel able to subscribe for clean and good newspapers, which bring with them a real message of education, toleration and true character building, by compelling them to read publications filled with lurid accounts of crime, indecency, class hatred, etc., owing to the immense increase of postage rates.

I have always passed along or mailed my Monitors. But under the present rates of postage the Government taxes me heavily if I want to continue this unquestionably good work.

When the great wealth and producing power of the American Nation and the many avenues of taxation are considered, it seems strange that those who wish to mail papers or magazines to friends and students must bear a large portion of the increase in post office employees' compensation.

The Post Office Department will not permit sending newspapers and magazines at parcel post rates, but now compel the public to pay one cent per ounce. What is the difference between a package containing printed matter or merchandise or wearing apparel? Is not the mental at least of equal importance to the material?

It is well to recall that justice is as important as generosity.

L. B.

Kansas City, Mo.